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GDR URGES DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATORS TO SET UP AD HOC COMMITTEE

LD052136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--The GDR advocated in the Geneva Disarmament Committee today the formation of an ad hoc working group in which the members of the committee would "specify their plans for nuclear disarmament and develop their views on how to realize them." In his address to the representatives from 39 states GDR ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder proposed that in the face of the extraordinary urgency of nuclear disarmament recognized by all states, the possibility should be examined of making this working group into a permanent working organ. It should meet not only during this year's session, but also between the meetings of the Disarmament Committee.

The Mongolian spokesman who besides representatives from Britain, Canada, Australia, Japan and other countries addressed the meeting, also supported the setting up o such a working group.

In his address Ambassador Dr Herder drew attention to the proposal by the socialist countries on halting the production of all types of nuclear arms and their step-by-step reduction until total removal. He emphasized: "The socialist states and a number of other states see as a central problem the stopping of the production of all types of nuclear arms. An immediate stop in the production of nuclear arms would close the chapter once and for all, and tackle the problem fair and square.

The GDR representative described it as the task for all the members of the committee to collate their individual initiatives into a plan of action on tangible measures acceptable to all states. It is now time to begin at once with consultations, lay down dates and agree on methods for talks in accordance with the proposal submitted by the socialist states.

GDR COMMENT ON SOCIALIST STATES' MBFR PROPOSALS

Official on Initiative

LD041336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0523 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The socialist states are doing all they can "to supplement at last the positive results already achieved in political detente in Europe with practical measures of military detente," Dr Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna MBFR talks, stated in an interview published in the latest edition of the GDR foreign policy weekly HORIZONT.

Dr Oeser referred to the addendum to the compromise proposal submitted by the socialist states in June 1978: "With their initiative the socialist states make possible the solution of an important question in the negotiations." Together with the addition, the proposals could become the basis for the speedy formulation of an agreement.

Dr Oeser pointed out that in one disputed issue the socialist countries have demonstrated further possibilities for a solution, "which is all the more reason for us to now demand from the NATO states a constructive reaction to last year's offer of a compromise. What is now required is for the Western participants to finally show realism and to take the agreed principles as a starting point." He said that the signing of the SALT II agreement showed that compromises are possible in complicated questions, when the participants stop trying to achieve unilateral advantages and the alteration of the approximate military balance in their favor.

Radio Commentator on Proposals

LD071732 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Excerpt] In effect the only new matter which a NATO spokesman had to announce at the latest plenary meeting in Vienna was that the West is currently looking into the latest proposals by the socialist countries of 28 June. There are, of course, no objections to such investigations. It is the right of each side to check thoroughly and consider the proposals of the other before making a reply. But it becomes somewhat disquieting when this investigation is protracted by weeks and months.

The Western member states in Vienna appear to be still looking into the proposals of the socialist countries made in December and June of last year. In any case, so far no official and detailed reply has been made to these proposals. Viewed from that angle the suspicion hardens that investigation is being used in this case to provide an excuse for delaying the negotiations and to torpedo progress.

Both the (?global) proposal of the socialist countries of June last year as well as the supplementary proposal submitted last week can stand up to any objective investigation. They are based wholly on the basic principles agreed by all members; they help no one to unilateral military advantages and, in addition, take into account elements of the reduction plan which the West itself submitted a number of years ago. The collective reduction of the land armed forces of the two military blocs in central Europe to a level of 700,000 men each proposed by the socialist countries guarantees the maintenance of the military balance of power--something essential to the security of all states concerned. And if the NATO powers avoid serious discussion of this just and reasonable concept then one cannot help but think that dishonest intentions are being pursued, especially if the socialist countries are expected to agree to a much larger reduction, a demand for which there is no justification whatever and for which the West can in fact offer no good reasons. In fact, this is nothing but yet another attempt by certain NATO circles to gain unilateral military advantages by manipulating the Vienna negotiations, by resorting, for instance, to the allegedly constantly rising Soviet superiority.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON MX MISSILE DECISION

LD030926 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The decision of U.S. President James Carter to produce the MX missiles is shortsighted and constitutes a dangerous and useless step, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The decision to produce the missiles is an attempt of the U.S. to gain advantages over the Soviet Union, and it complicates and impedes Soviet-U.S. relations. Such attempts threaten the level of military and nuclear balance and lead to higher expenditures on the arms race and to the further stockpiling of weapons.

The daily said that President Carter wants the SALT II treaty to be approved by the Senate and at the same time tries to take the edge off the criticism and attacks against his person. However, he should realize that by deciding to produce the MX missiles he harms the spirit of the treaty, the ratification of which he is seeking. The attempt to lull the extreme reactionary circles with the MX missiles might turn against the President, the daily added.

BELGRADE STRESSES 'GOOD' ASPECTS OF CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT

AU031952 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1486 1 Jul 79 pp 44,45 AU

[Hari Stajner commentary: "After the Vienna Summit: What After the Kiss?"]

[Excerpts] Writing a report for the previous issue of NIN immediately after the heads of the two superpowers, Brezhnev and Carter, had affixed their signatures to the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) behind the gold-decorated desk in the Vienna Hofburg Palace that once had been used by Franz Josef I, this journalist, too, could not avoid describing the unexpected outpouring of satisfaction over the completed task, an outpouring which resulted in a kiss between the two most powerful men in the world. But it was as early as at that very time that the question was asked as to what extent this "historic kiss"--as some reporters immediately called it--reflected the true state of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This question becomes of essential importance now, 10 days after that undoubtedly important 18 June in Vienna, when the signatories of the treaty have had an opportunity to analyze calmly the results of the summit meeting.

Without a Real Finale

But, before making any such appraisal, it is necessary to recall certain facts from the recent past which help create a more complex picture of the Vienna summit. Let us recall, for instance, that three U.S. Presidents followed one another during the 7-year talks on SALT II. It also is necessary to recall that following the expiration of SALT I the United States and the USSR continued to behave as though that treaty had never expired. No less significant is the fact that the negotiations on SALT II continued even during those periods when the relations between the two countries were extremely tense and when there were disputes and conflicts about a number of international problems.

Taking all this into consideration, it becomes clear why now both sides show such obvious and unrestrained satisfaction with the completed task. The rest of the world, too, has more or less welcomed the signing of the SALT II even though it has been somewhat more restrained in this connection. On the other hand, there is no reason why it should be otherwise. At the time when some $50 million are spent for arms every hour on each of the 365 days in a year, any accord or treaty on arms limitation, especially on nuclear and strategic arms limitation, must evoke a certain satisfaction.

However, this treaty gains in importance through what it might mean politically. As a French colleague remarked in Vienna: The process is more important than the product.

These then are perhaps the basic questions that are being asked following the Vienna meeting: How will the relations between the two superpowers further develop? Will they conclude any new agreements and, if so, what kind of agreements? And how will all this affect the general international situation? The 3 day talks between Carter and Brezhnev provided no answers to these questions.

For instance, even though it was expected that, in addition to signing a previously negotiated treaty, they might also agree on some other questions, obviously nothing came from this in Vienna. To the surprise of many, the two sides insisted on the differences existing between them in regard to a number of current, even acute, international problems even more than they tried to cover up these differences. And it is not only that they themselves cannot agree even in the appraisal of some international developments but also that there are a number of problems which the big powers are simply no longer able to solve by themselves even if they wanted to do so.

Be it a question of disarmament, of energy and raw materials, or of the relationship between the developed and developing countries, the regional and the world problems can no longer be solved by bypassing other countries and, most certainly, not on the backs of other countries.

This was demonstrated precisely in Vienna. It seems as though at times the superpowers even do not want to deal seriously with certain vital problems of the contemporary period, problems which they do not consider of any great concern to them.

Global Balance

But in this changed world it is necessary to be realistic and not to deny the role played by the two biggest powers in creating the general international atmosphere and in solving a number of acute and disputed problems. For this reason it is frequently and justly pointed out that, in addition to the undoubted importance of SALT II, what is important is also the fact that the present leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States met, became acquainted with one another and carried out a wide exchange of views.

In this connection it was not even realistically possible to anticipate any kind of concrete accords and thus neither of the two sides made any significant concessions. But already the fact alone that Brezhnev and Carter had an opportunity to clearly explain to each other their countries' views should insure--under the condition that a favorable Vienna climate will be further developed--that these views will be taken into account to a greater extent or that at least they will be considered. This might prompt further one or the other of the two powers to exercise restraint in certain situations or actions that are known to be unacceptable to the other side.

It is probably also something good that the Vienna meeting and the signing of the SALT II has reestablished the global balance of the two superpowers. It is also good that both sides emphasized that in their relations, for instance, they would not play the so-called China card--that is, that the development of relations with this most populous country and generally with "third" countries should not affect cooperation between Moscow and Washington.

Perhaps future summit meetings--and an agreement in principle was reached in Vienna in regard to this--might show certain new values established at the Vienna summit meeting. And then perhaps Demel's, the most famous Vienna pastry shop, will not have to do what it did on this occasion, "showing" [in a window display] Brezhnev and Carter as two generals with missiles for their fingers and playing chess with figures made in the form of missiles.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES POSTQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION

AU072045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] The State Commission for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Earthquake met today under the chairmanship of Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting analyzed the work carried out to date to eliminate the consequences of the quake of 15 April 1979 and the tasks still to be carried out.

The commission noted that, owing to the high revolutionary spirit of the entire people, the tasks have been carried out successfully. A number of technical and organizational measures have been taken in the affected areas, which have been transformed into large construction sites. Some 15,000 workers and specialists from all over the country have gone to the affected areas in Shkoder and Lezhe Districts to help with the reconstruction work. In addition, 2,000 Tirana State University and other students and schoolchildren also worked in those districts during the months of May and June.

"In addition to the construction materials dispatched by enterprises from all over the country on their own initiative, the state also has sent during this period 10,600 tons of cement, 16 million bricks, 1.3 million tiles, 6,400 tons of lime, 10,000 cubic meters of timber and so forth. The balance of achievements since the beginning of the reconstruction work is as follows: 56 percent of the buildings have been repaired and work is in progress on 43 percent of all buildings that are to be completely rebuilt. About 7,000 houses and sociocultural buildings have been repaired and work is in progress on 1,200 new homes and buildings. Families have returned to 6,450 repaired houses in all the affected areas. In Shkoder and Lezhe Districts, where the damage was greater, 5,200 houses and 520 sociocultural buildings have been repaired and work is in progress on 1,090 new houses.

The commission set out new tasks for accelerating the pace of reconstruction, for securing the timely dispatching of the material base, and for raising the mobilization of the masses, thus insuring that this great political action is completed within the stipulated time.

BRIEFS

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITIES--The Skrapar District People's Council met today in the city of Corrovode. The council analyzed the results attained in the implementation of the Council of Ministers decision for a radical change in increasing the production of vegetables and in improving their marketing. The discussions showed that Skrapar District has made good progress in this direction in recent years. New tasks were set out for the future. The meeting was also attended and addressed by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU]

SEMINAR ON ARMY CULTURE--The Ministry of Defense and the command of the "N" military unit organized on 12-13 June a seminar in Shkoder on the theme: let us place culture better in the service of the ideopolitical and military education, let us bring it to where the army units live and train. The seminar was attended by commissars of military units and cultural and propaganda cadres. The seminar was also attended by Muho Asllani, first secretary of Shkoder District Party Committee; Zef Ndreka, AWP Central Committee member, and others. The opening speech was delivered by Bajram Balla, director of the Culture and Propaganda Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. Deputy Minister of Defense Maliq Sadushi summed up the conclusions of the seminar. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S EDWARD GIEREK

Varna Arrival 'on Holiday'

AU071758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has arrived in Bulgaria on a holiday. At Varna airport he was welcomed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Stoichev, city and okrug leaders as well as by Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, Luctan Motyka.

Zhivkov-Gierek Talks

AU071917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Evksinograd Residence in Varna Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During the friendly and cordial talk, issues on the bilaterial cooperation between the BCP and PZPR as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic and also certain topical problems of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement were discussed. Comrade Todor Zhivkov later gave a dinner in honor of Edward Gierek. Krustyu Trichkov and Todor Stoichev as well as Luctan Motyka, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST LEADER MUHRI 8 JULY

AU081824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1737 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, today received, at the Evksinograd Official Residence in Varna, Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, who is on holiday in Bulgaria. During the meeting Comrades Zhivkov and Muhri exchanged information on the tasks being solved by the two parties at the present time as well as about the political economic, and social situation in the two countries, the development of the Bulgarian-Austrian relations, and some topical issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

The two leaders confirmed the identical positions of the BCP and the Communist Party of Austria on the present political situation and the development of international relations, as well as on the questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Franz Muhri expressed their satisfaction with the existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Austria. They confirmed the two parties' readiness to further develop and strengthen their cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

Meeting With Peko Takov

AU061925 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--Mr Peko Takov, vice-president of the State Council, today met the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr Souphanduvong.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [words indistinct] international assistance which the Bulgarian Communist Party, the government and the Bulgarian people are giving to the just struggle of the people of Laos.

Arrival in Plovdiv

AU071825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The visiting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Souphanouvong, accompanied by Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, arrived in Plovdiv today. The esteemed guest examined the successes of the Trakia agroindustrial complex and also some noteworthy sites in Plovdiv.

FRIENDSHIP WITH VIETNAM RALLY HELD IN HONOR OF HANOI DELEGATION

AU061510 Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--Yesterday a rally of friendship with the people of Vietnam was held here. It was organized in connection with the here-visiting official delegation of the Hanoi Municipal Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, led by Mr Le Van Luong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and first secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Committee of the party.

It was stressed that Bulgaro-Vietnamese friendship, born in the struggle for freedom of the two peoples, rested on their common class interests, on their commitment to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on their unity in the struggle against imperialism, opportunism and dogmatism in all their manifestations.

Mr Le Van Luong thanked for their sincere support, which the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Government rendered Vietnam in times of difficulties.

BCP DELEGATION LED BY LILOV RETURNS FROM EAST BERLIN

AU061713 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Berlin today. The delegation, which also included Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, participated in a conference of socialist country secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties on international problems.

The delegation was greeted at Sofia airport by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

PAPAZOV ATTENDS RECEPTION AT U.S. EMBASSY 4 JULY

AU042045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of 4 July--the U.S. national holiday--Charles Magee, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, gave a reception in the U.S. Embassy.

The reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Lyubomir Popov and Marin Yotov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs; leaders of public and mass organizations and creative urions; and figures from the fields of science, arts, and culture. Chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception.

PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT DEPARTS AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

AU061921 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, left Bulgaria today. He was here on a two-day friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA

Sofia Press Conference

AU031303 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on Sofia press conference held by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma--"Sam Nujoma: 'We Have Met True Friends and Allies in the Struggle'"--no date given]

[Text] At an organized press conference Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), spoke about the Namibian people's struggle for independence. Speaking about the basic points of this struggle against the racist regime of South Africa, Sam Nujoma said the following:

The present political situation in Namibia is grave because of the existing conflict between the people of Namibia and the South African regime, which is supported by imperialism and the monopolies striving to protect their domination. We have now reached a very important stage in our liberation struggle. We are struggling not only against the forces of the fascist regime but also against the united forces of imperialism. The United States, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Canada and other countries are rendering not only political, diplomatic and economic aid to the Pretoria fascist regime, they also are supplying the racists with the latest weapons, which is a threat to the existence of our people. Today we are fighting against the South African regime's troops, equipped with French helicopters and "Mirage" fighters, with British jets and with other types of planes and weapons produced in the capitalist countries. In addition to this, mercenaries recruited in the West are also fighting on the side of the South African troops. The imperialist forces are intervening on the side of the fascist oppressors because they have economic interests there. After its failure in Indochina, imperialism has oriented itself now toward the south of our continent where it has its base--South Africa. Imperialism is striving to expand its influence in South Africa by continuing to preserve its positions in Namibia and by imposing a neocolonial solution on the problem there.

We had hoped that under the pressure of world public opinion, South African racism would be forced to end the colonial occupation of our country. This, however, has not occurred. We know that the people of Namibia will achieve freedom as a result of an armed struggle. The struggle in Namibia has reached the same stage as the stage in Vietnam--just before the victory over imperialism. Thus, we are at an exceptionally important moment at present. Under SWAPO's banner, the people of Namibia are firmly determined to achieve their independence. [paragraph continues]

On the other side, the white minority of the South African regime is striving to continue its domination over our people's riches and to preserve its positions there with the aid of foreign monopolies and imperialist forces.

The SWAPO organization, which is a vanguard of the struggle, succeeded in mobilizing the people's efforts to firmly resist the enemy's forces. SWAPO has frustrated the racist regime's local plans to establish Bantustans in Namibia for the purpose of dividing our people. The SWAPO military forces are scoring victories over the racist colonial troops every day. I want to note some recent successful actions of the partisans. Only 2 weeks ago, during an attack launched by the partisan detachments, the air force base of the enemy in Shifu was liquidated and the nearby dam destroyed. Another enemy infantry base was also destroyed. We have recently destroyed many of the enemy's planes. We have intensified our actions against many projects of the colonial troops, including those around the capital, Windhoek.

Appraising the contribution of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the struggle against the attempts of imperialism and of the racist South African regime to impose a puppet regime in Namibia, Sam Nujoma said: With the aid of the USSR, the countries of the socialist community, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the OAU member countries and all progressive forces in the world we have succeeded in isolating the racist regime of Pretoria. During the special UN session in Namibia, the representatives of the racist regime and their puppets attempted to present their stand to this world organization. The great majority of the UN member countries voted against giving the floor to the racist representatives and forced them to leave the General Assembly. Thus the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, addressed the UN Organization and set forth the truth about the situation in Namibia. Very indicative is the fact that during the closing phase of the UN special session on Namibia, the General Assembly approved a resolution calling for comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist regime and also reaffirmed the arms embargo.

We are grateful to the countries of the socialist community, to the United Nations and the OAU and to the progressive forces in the world for the support they are rendering to our struggle. We are particularly grateful to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community for the concrete material aid which they are rendering to us and which is much needed for the continuation of our liberation struggle. Our people are firmly determined to struggle until true independence is achieved, and we have worked out a program for continuing the struggle to the bitter end.

Questioned by a RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative about his impressions of the talks he had with a BCP Central Committee delegation, Sam Nujoma replied: I wish to express sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to Comrade Todor Shivkov, personally, and to the government and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to our delegation during our visit to your beautiful capital. We had many fruitful and useful talks with the BCP Central Committee delegation. While leaving Bulgaria, we have the feeling that we have true allies and friends in our anti-imperialist struggle. I hope that this visit will not be the last one.

Joint Communique

AU041640 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Joint Communique" on 28 June-1 July visit to Bulgaria of SWAPO delegation led by Sam Nujoma]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) led by its Chairman Sam Nujoma, visited Bulgaria from 28 June to 1 July.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO chairman, was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

The SWAPO delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

During their stay in Bulgaria, SWAPO's representatives visited Botevgrad City and met with the BCP City Committee. They were acquainted with the work and achievements of the workers of the scientific-production combine which produces semiconductors. This combine organized an enthusiastic meeting of solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Namibian people and its heroic vanguard--SWAPO--fighting against the racist South African regime and for real national independence.

The SWAPO delegation had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's chairman, told about the struggle waged by the people of Namibia for national liberation, as well as about SWAPO's international activity for eliminating the illegal occupation on the part of the South African racist regime and for constructing a free and independent state.

The BCP representatives highly evaluated SWAPO's successes achieved on the battlefield and in the international arena, as well as their struggle against the South African colonizers, illegally occupying Namibian territory despite UN decisions. They scored the racists' attempts to install a puppet regime in Namibia and stressed that the BCP and People's Republic of Bulgaria steadily support the position that full power in Namibia should be transferred into the hands of SWAPO--the only legal representative of the Namibian people. The permanent and fighting solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and people with the legal and just struggle of Namibia and its vanguard--SWAPO--was confirmed.

Grisha Filipov, the leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation, briefed the guests on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under BCP leadership in constructing the developed socialist society, as well as about the consistent and peace-loving internationalist foreign policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The SWAPO representatives highly evaluated the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in the socialist construction as well as Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy aimed at strengthening the good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, and peace and security in Europe and the world. They highly evaluated the principled and consistent policy of the BCP and Bulgaria in the assistance and support given to the peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

On behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee Sam Nujoma expressed sincere gratitude to the BCP and People's Republic of Bulgaria for the assistance they render SWAPO and the Namibian people in their struggle for liquidating Namibia's illegal occupation and achieving a real national independence.

While exchanging opinions on international issues the two delegations highly evaluated the consistent policy of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community aimed at strengthening the process of detente, stopping the arms race, and bringing about real disarmament. They greeted the SALT II agreement signed by the USSR and United States and expressed the hope that the agreement will be a new and major step along the way of curbing the nuclear arms race, which corresponds with the vital interests of the peoples throughout the world.

During their talks the delegations devoted special attention to the African problems and struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for national liberation. The two delegations agree that the peoples of the African Continent have achieved historic victories in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and for national and social liberation. It was stressed that these victories are closely related to the successes of the socialist community countries and first of all the USSR and their peace-loving and internationalist foreign policy.

The two sides greeted the successes reached by the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) in the struggle for liquidating the criminal racist regime of apartheid, and for building a free and democratic state.

The delegations of the BCP and SWAPO greeted the victories of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of its only legal representative--the Partiotic Front of Zimbabwe--against the racist regime of Ian Smith. They condemned the so-called "internal settlement" and election farce in Rhodesia, and stressed that they are an attempt to deprive the Zimbabwe people of their legal right to real national independence.

The two delegations voiced their support for applying effective and comprehensive international sanctions in accordance with the UN Charter against the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury.

The delegations of the BCP and SWAPO expressed their full solidarity and support for the struggle of the "front-line" countries, which are subjected to continuous and barbarous attacks by the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. The delegations of the BCP and SWAPO call upon all states to express their solidarity with the "front-line" countries.

The BCP and SWAPO representatives decisively condemned the imperialist states' policy aimed at destablizing Africa's progressive countries, at neocolonial plundering of the continent, and at defeating the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. They pointed out that the continuing cooperation of the Western states with the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia in the political, economic and military area represents a danger for peace in independent Africa and is a serious violation of the UN decisions on Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The two delegations expressed solidarity and support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine led by the PLO. They condemned the treaty between Israel and Egypt--signed under American aegis--and pointed out that the treaty is directed against the legal right of the Arab people of Palestine on self-determination and on creating an independent state and it is against the interest of all Arab peoples.

The delegations of the BCP and SWAPO stressed that the nonalined countries' movement has an important role in the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. They expressed their confidence that the forthcoming conference of the leaders of the states and governments of the nonalined countries in Havana will be a new and significant step in this direction.

The delegations expressed satisfaction with the existing friendly relations of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and SWAPO and confirmed their readiness to expand and strengthen them in the interest of strengthening the unity of the forces fighting against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

On behalf of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma thanked Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and the BCP Central Committee for the warm hospitality rendered to the SWAPO delegation during its visit to Bulgaria.

POLITBURO, MINISTERS COUNCIL APPROVE RECENT VISITS

Hungarian Delegation

AU071828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers have listened to a report on the results of the talks between the Bulgarian and Hungarian party-government delegations led by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar held during the official friendly visit of the Hungarian delegation to Bulgaria from 18 to 20 June.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Countil of Ministers approved with pleasure the high evaluation given to the talks between the two delegations on the past development of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary and on the agreement reached regarding further expanding and developing the fraternal relations between the two countries in all spheres.

Also confirmed were Bulgaria's and Hungary's resolves to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the other CEMA member countries and with the Warsaw Pact member countries as well as to completely follow the coordinated peaceful policy of the fraternal socialist countries and to struggle for security, mutually beneficial cooperation and understanding among the peoples in Europe and in the world.

Mongolian Delegation

AU061905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers listened to a report on the results of the talks held between the party and government delegations of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], headed by Comrade Jumjagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, during the official friendly visit of the Mongolian delegation in Bulgaria from 4 to 7 June 1979.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria noted with satisfaction the agreement reached between the two delegations on the further development and expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the comprehensive program on socialist economic integration of CEMA member-countries. The resolve of the two sides was expressed to intensify fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and with the other countries of the socialist community, as well as entirely to implement the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries, to struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers fully approved the activities of the Bulgarian delegation and expressed high appreciation at the results of the negotiations held in a spirit of fraternal friendship, mutual understanding and full unanimity on all questions discussed.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers entrusted the respective state organs and department, as well as economic organizations, to take concrete measures for the further expansion and intensification of comprehensive Bulgarian-Mongolian cooperation.

HUSAK HOLDS 'FRIENDLY, CORDIAL' TALK WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD061512 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a friendly and cordial conversation they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal countries and parties.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Visit to South Moravia

LD061508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Polish military delegation headed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense, visited the south Moravian region today.

In the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy, the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the system of military education in the Czechoslovak People's Army and inspected the educational-training base. The delegation then left Brno by air for Prague.

Meeting With Husak, Strougal

LD061510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague Castle the Polish military delegation headed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense. Also present at the reception was Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

In the course of a cordial and comradely discussion, the results to date of the cooperation between the armies of Czechoslovakia and Poland were positively assessed. Gustav Husak, president of the republic, presented Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski with a high state distinction--the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, first class--as a demonstration of the appreciation of his exceptional contibution to the deepening of the combat friendship between the armies of our two countries and the strengthening of internationalist bonds between the Czechoslovak and Polish people.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented other members of the Polish military delegation with high military distinctions in recognition of their contribution to the strengthening of the combat friendship between our allied armies, increasing their combat readiness and the deepening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Polish people.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense, thanked the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government for the high distinctions given to the members of the military delegation of the Polish People's Army.

Delegation Departure

LD062322 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Polish military delegation, led by member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party and Defence Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia Friday afternoon and left here for home.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDRA VISIT TO GREECE

Indra Interview in Athens

LD062322 Prague CTK in English 1846 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens (CETEKA correspondent)--Satisfaction with the political talks conducted by a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in Greece was expressed in an interview with CETEKA here on Friday by the delegation's head Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

Alois Indra, who arrived here with the parliamentary delegation for a six-day official visit on Monday, pointed out the identity or closeness of both sides' views on a number of important questions related to relaxation of international tension and efforts to halt the arms race. In this sense, the two sides appreciated the signing of the SALT II treaty as an important step on the road towards complete disarmament, a step whose importance goes beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations and concerns the vital interests of all nations.

The Czechoslovak delegation and its Greek counterparts agreed on the view that there now exists the sole reasonable way for mankind: to seek all that connects nacions, strengthen peace cooperation among states with different social systems. Alois Indra expressed the belief that Greece views favourably the latest Czechoslovak initiative--the proposal to include in the agenda of the 34th U.N. General Assembly the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation to attain disarmament.

Alois Indra said that Czechoslovakia and Greece are interested in the further development of political, economic, cultural and other relations.

Both sides agreed that it would be beneficial to abandon the classical forms of goods exchanges to the benefit of higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. Some talks are already being conducted in this sense.

Further possibilities exist also in the fields of culture, science, education, medical services, tourism and the like. Czechoslovak and Greek representatives stressed that more profound all-round cooperation is in the interests of the two countries' nations and that it represents a specific joint contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

End of Visit

LD071044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The delegation of the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, ended its official visit to Greece this morning and flew back to Prague.

At Hellenikon Airport in Athens the Czechoslovak delegation was seen off by Demetrios Papaspyrou, president of the Greek Parliament, by other deputies, and by Jaroslav Zantovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Greece.

The two heads of parliament, in a statement for Greek television, stressed the importance of the visit of the Czechoslovak delegation for deepening the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural contacts between the two countries and for strengthening peace, security and understanding between European nations.

Return to Prague

LD071400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Jindrich Malota dispatch]

[Text] Today briefly before 1300 a special aircraft of the Czechoslovak Airlines landed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague with the delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The delegation returned from a few days' official visit to Greece which took place at the invitation of Demetrios Papaspyrou, president of the Greek Parliament.

The delegation was welcomed by Vaclav David and Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier; and other leading representatives of Czechoslovak political life.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a brief interview to a Czechoslovak radio correspondent after landing. He positively assessed the results of the deliberations with the leading representatives of Greek political life, both from the viewpoint of bilateral Czechoslovak-Greek relations, and from the viewpoint of strengthening the policy of security, peace and mutually advantageous cooperation among the countries of the European continent.

Indra Interview in Prague

LD072050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Correspondent Jindrich Malota interview with Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on latter's return from Greece on 7 July--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade chairman, how do you assess the course and results of your visit to Greece in terms of the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece?

[Answer] The contacts between the Greek Republic and Czechoslovakia have over the past 2 to 3 years been very lively, both in the political, economic and cultural spheres. To give an example, I should like to say that over the past 2 months alone three Greek delegations visited Czechoslovakia and discussed political and well as economic contacts and during this very week a protocol to a cultural agreement was signed in Prague between Greece and Czechoslovakia.

First, we were repaying last year's visit by a Greek parliamentary delegation. Second, we set as our aim the promotion in all our talks of the raising of our contacts to a higher level, in the political as well as in the economic sphere.

Our economic relations can be defined by the fact that the annual trade exchange amounts to $100 million. Thanks to our hosts we were able to make the most rational use of our time. We had talks with practically all notable representatives of Greek political life, with representatives of the Parliament, with Prime Minister Karamanlis, with the president of the Greek Republic, Mr Tsatsos, as well as with representatives of all Greek political opposition parties. Everywhere we had the opportunity to explain our position, our views on some multilateral issues of interest to both countries, but in particular we discussed bilateral relations between Greece and Czechoslovakia.

From what we have heard from our partners in the talks we can deduce that our trip has not been a useless one, that we met full understanding everywhere, that in particular as regards the policy of relaxation of tension and its realization by way of disarmament we found full understanding. Our Greek partners are also prepared to develop further political, economic and tourist contacts between the two countries.

[Question] Comrade chairman, in the statement which you made at the conclusion of your visit together with your Greek colleague, the president of the Greek Parliament, Dhimetrios Papaspirou, you stressed among other things the importance of the Federal Assembly delegation's visit to Greece in strengthening peace, security and understanding among European nations. In this connection, how do you assess the results of your talks with the leading representatives of Greek political life?

[Answer] Our countries, Greece and Czechoslovakia, are of course members of different political, military, and--it is possible to say about Greece--also economic groupings, since recently an agreement was signed concerning its entry into the EEC, of which Greece is to become a full member starting in 1981. This, naturally, we must respect. But as regards some of the questions which burden and alarm mankind, I should like to state that in the majority of cases we arrived at either very close or identical views, even if in some cases they differed. But that, too, we must acknowledge, just as our partners acknowledged it.

Thus, to be specific, I should like to say that Greek political circles, and this applies both to government political parties and the opposition, like Czechoslovakia, value highly the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in particular the document which is known as the Helsinki Final Act and are prepared to contribute at the Madrid meeting to insure that this document is observed in all parts, that is to say, that individual parts are not taken out of context.

We met with agreement also as regards the assessment of the results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter, since the Greek Government too, considers this document, the SALT II treaty which was signed, as very important and hopes that it opens up further possibilities for the development of peaceful cooperation in the world.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR 3 JULY

LD031844 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here on Tuesday new Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia Petrus Louhanapessy who is taking up the office.

They discussed some aspects of the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Indonesia and exchanged views on international topics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK SOUTHEAST ASIA VISIT

Talks in Thailand

LD062326 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official visit to Thailand, was received here on Friday by Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. They discussed Czechoslovak-Thai relations and the concrete possibilities of their further expansion in all spheres of common interest.

The Thai premier appreciated the positive results of talks between the Czechoslovak and the Thai foreign ministers and said the visit of Minister Chnoupek will contribute to a further intensification of the development of relations between the two countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also continued on Friday with talks with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on international topics. They agreed their governments have identical or close views on the majority of international problems such as the strengthening of world peace and international security, allround cooperation and further international detente.

Dealing with the situation in Southeast Asia, the Thai foreign minister informed his guest of the results of the recent ASEAN session. Minister Chnoupek said that the present complicated situation in the region, including the so-called problem of the Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees, must be considered with a view to the historical context and that the real causes of the present state must be sought.

He underlined the peace policy of the governments of Cambodia and Vietnam and expressed the conviction that this policy is aimed at the establishment of relations of good neighborhood and friendly cooperation of all states of the region.

Departure for Indonesia

LD081958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to Thailand today and left Bangkok by air for Jakarta, Indonesia. Before his departure he met for the last time with Uppadit Pachariyangkun, the Thai foreign minister. Both ministers noted that this first visit by a member of the federal government since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Thailand in 1974 was successful. At a press conference prior to his departure, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the exchange of views between the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries, as well as the talks he held with the Thai prime minister and other ministers had promoted a better understanding of the standpoints of the sides and enabled them to specify concrete possibilities for the further development of mutual relations.

LAO ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD062116 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Laotian Government economic delegation, led by chairman of the Committee for Economic Cooperation With the Socialist Countries and Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transport Sanan Soutthichak, arrived here on Friday.

The delegation will hold talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak on economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Laos.

SLOVAK DAILY NOTES LOCOMOTIVE EXPORTS TO ALBANIA, IRAQ, POLAND

AU031456 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 28 Jun 79 P 7 AU

[Unsigned report in the column "Evening Prague": "The Tasks Will Be Fulfilled. 42 Locomotives a Month From the CKD Plant. This Month Also for Iraq, Albania and Poland"]

[Excerpts] Following January and February the deficit for the Lokomotivka CKD plant increased to roughly KCS23 million. Although in March the goods production plan was overfulfilled by KCS3 million already, the assembly and finishing of the locomotives were nevertheless hampered by irregular deliveries from several workshops.

The plant is delivering more than 40 locovotives a month, primarily to the USSR. But this month its delivery obligations will include Albania, Iraq and Poland. "This is a special order," Eng J. Vais, deputy production director, says. Although the CME-III types are all the same, each country has its own, special requirements. For Iraq alone this means about 600 different modifications and also test drives, in addition to everything else. A week ago, we were short of 200 kinds of various parts for this order; today we are only waiting for speedometers from Switzerland, and thus we will complete this series in time.

U.S. SPACE AGENCY'S 5 JULY CORRECTION ON SKYLAB REPORTED

LD061226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. space agency yesterday corrected the expected date for the disintegration of Skylab. According to the most recent calculations of the US experts, it is likely that Skylab's debris will fall on earth as early as 11 July.

RELIGIOUS SEMINAR ENDORSES SALT II TREATY

AU022103 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 29 Jun 79 P 4 AU

["(B)"--signed report: "The Extraordinary Significance of the Vienna Negotiations, the Declaration of Representatives of the Christian Churches on the Signing of the SALT II Treaty"]

[Text] An all-state peace seminar, attended by 116 delegates of 14 Christian churches, religious societies and four theological university departments, was held on 26 and 27 June in Trinec. The negotiations concentrated on the disarmament problems in the post Helsinki situation and on the struggle for human rights in relation to the race question.

The main reports were submitted by Dr K. Nambrasky and Dr. K. Gabis, professors of the Slovak University Evangelical Department of Bratislava. The assembled were also addressed by Filaret, metrolpolitan of Kiev and galich and exarch of Ukraine, who is permanent chairman of the Committee for the Continuation of the Christian Peace Conference Work, and by L. Mirejovsky, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference. The speeches demarcated the basic features of the present international situation and stressed the increasing need for peaceful engagement, in which the churches are also contributing toward implementing the peaceful coexistence of all nations. In this sense we rely on the successful materialization of general and complete disarmament, in the way the Soviet Union is striving to achieve and in the way the Christian Peace Conference has been supporting it from the very beginning of its own existence.

In concluding the negotiations the participants adopted a unanimous declaration in support of the SALT II treaty. They stressed the extraordinary significance of the Vienna negotiations between L. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter for the further advance of detente in the world, since the concluded SALT II treaty is a significant step toward reducing the danger of an emergence of a nuclear war.

"In welcoming this treaty," the declaration states, "we express the wish that the two parties to the treaty continue on the path they have taken toward further joint measures, which would benefit the consolidation of world peace and security of all nations. We also regard Czechoslovakia's proposal to include the matter of adopting the declaration on international cooperation for achieving the aims of disarmament in the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly, as a contribution to this."

The delegation of the regional association of the CSSR's Christian Peace Conference, headed by Dr J. Michalek, bishop general and chairman of the association, by Metropolitan Filaret and by Secretary General Mirejovsky, was received by representatives of the north Moravian regional national committee in Ostrava.

HUNGARY-BOUND VEHICLES NEED PERMIT TO PURCHASE DIESEL OIL

AU291740 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Announcement of the Ministry of Transportation"]

[Text] The federal Ministry of Transportation announces that according to a report of the Ministry of Transportation of the Hungarian People's Republic a measure came into force as of 15 June under which trucks and buses equipped with a diesel engine must purchase a permit for buying diesel oil when entering the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. In Hungary it is possible to buy diesel oil only upon submission of this permit, which must be purchased at the border crossing point. Trucks with a carrying capacity of up to 8 tons must pay 500 forints in cash, trucks with a capacity exceeding 8 tons 1,200 forints and buses 700 forints. No permit is required for regular bus routes.

CZECH DAILY HONORS CARDINAL TOMASEK BIRTHDAY, REVIEWS LIFE

AU031105 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 30 Jun 79 p 3 AU

["RE"-signed report: "The 80th Birthday of Cardinal F. Tomasek"]

[Text] Today Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, archbishop of Prague and Czech primate, celebrates his 80th birthday. He was born in Studenka in Moravia into a teacher's family, in which there were six children. After graduating from the Slavic Gymnasium he enrolled in the archbishop's seminary in Olobouc where he was ordained as priest on 5 July 1922 by Archbishop Dr A.C. Stojan. After his ordination he worked as catechist at upper elementary schools in various places; in 1930 he acquired a doctorate in theology. After the liberation, in 1947 he was appointed extraordinary professor for pedagogy and catechism. In 1949 he was consecrated as bishop with the mission of an ordaining bishop in the Archdiocese of Olomouc. In February 1965 he was appointed--in keeping with an agreement between the Czechoslovak state and the Vatican--apostolic administrator of the Prague Diocese. [paragraph continues]

He participated in all sessions of the Second Vatican Church-Council. In May 1973, Pope Paul VI conferred upon him the rank cardinal. Last year he became archbishop of Prague and Czech primate. The literary activity of the jubilarian is extensive. A total of 25 of his books have been published so far.

CTK OUTLINES SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

LD061322 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia pays highest attention to safety precautions in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. Expenditures on protective facilities represent almost one half of the overall cost of the plant.

The number of criteria which must be met in selecting a place for the construction of a nuclear power plant is many times higher than in the case of common industrial projects. Localities are assessed from the point of view of seismic activity, floods, extreme precipitations and winds, and also the possibilities of a plane crash over the area. Explosions and fire are taken into consideration.

A 30-kilometer range around Czechoslovakia's first nuclear plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, west Slovakia, is under constant surveillance of stationary and mobile stations which test water, the atmosphere and the soil.

Earlier, Czechoslovakia had to build power plants in coalmining areas, in north Bohemia and north Moravia. By-products deteriorate the atmosphere. Unlike this, nuclear power plants are much more suitable from the ecological point of view and it is possible to distribute them throughout Czechoslovakia more purposefully.

Chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Jan Neumann has said that technical measures taken in the construction of nuclear power plants are aimed at reducing the possibility of any accident to the minimum. In 100 nuclear reactors, there is the probablity of one accident in 100 years.

Radioactive waste must not leak to the plant vicinity even if an accident took place. The fuel and the primary circuit of the plant are hermetically closed. The staff of the plant must have necessary qualification, but the people also have to possess certain psychic and physical qualities which are regularly checked.

NEW URANIUM ORE PLANT INAUGURATED

LD021028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] A new uranium ore chemical dressing plant was put into operation in Straz Pod Ralskem in the Ceska Lipa District today. It will be one of the main links of the Czechoslovak uranium industry and will process uranium ore from the north Bohemian uranium ore mining area. At the commissioning ceremony, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and energy, thanked the builders of the plant for the successful completion of the project during which all dates had been met. He also appreciated their cooperation with their Soviet partners, who had secured the key deliveries of the technological equipment.

NEW EXPORT RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED 1 JULY

LD300852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Effective 1 July a new ban and restrictions on exports are to come into force in Czechoslovakia. It will then be illegal to export coffee, cocoa powder, childrens' and ladies' hosiery, cotton fabrics, bedclothes, towels, teacloths, clothing made of prepared leather and real or imitation fur. A duty of 100 percent will be payable for porcelain, enamel dishes, skiing equipment, school bags, penholders; tents and sleeping bags.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON EXCHANGE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS

AU031140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Maria Dvulitova commentary in the column "We Comment": "Preparation for a Comradely Dialog"]

[Excerpts] The June party member meetings concluded the second phase of preparations for this year's most significant event in party life--the exchange of CPCZ membership cards. The committees of basic organizations have worked out the district committees' standpoints on their activities and have submitted to the members' meetings analyses in which they specify the contents of their attitudes to the conditions in their plants, workshops, agricultural cooperatives and institutions. By doing this they have established prerequisites for raising the standards of party work and for orienting it toward fulfilling the decisive tasks in the working places. The conclusions of standpoint statements have stimulated the members to adopt specific commitments and to develop the personal initiative and activity of workers, cooperative members and the working intelligentsia. The June member meetings have become a source of knowledge in preparing the communists for the open dialog, for the interviews.

On the basis of the CPCZ Central Committee resolution and of the resolutions of its bodies on the exchange of membership cards, all organizations with more than 70 members may start the interviews already in July. Interviews with the other members must be carried out by the end of November 1979 at the latest. But the materials approved by the June party members meetings are the main basis for conducting individual interviews with separate members, which must precede the card exchange. The main political aim of the card exchange is, above all, the activation of communists, but also of nonmembers of the party, for the fulfillment of the 5th CPCZ Congress resolutions.

Thus the demands placed on all individuals, on party bodies and organizations are being raised. For this reason all members are expected to approach the interviews in a well-considered manner and not only to voice their opinions on the committee's work, but also, and predominantly, to look for reserves in their activity and to come out with proposals on where, what and how their party organization's activities can be improved and made more effective. But this does not mean that new forms and methods of work must be dreamt up at any price; one should also continue with old, but well-proven forms.

The standards of the party's June member meetings can be assessed positively. One should learn from the shortcomings and one should particularly realize that the approaching interviews with the members are not an end in themselves, but a means of improving the communists' work and activity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BERLIN CONSULTATIVE MEETING

ADN on Conclusions

LD061738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["For Internationalist Solidarity"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The delegations of the communist and workers parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, represented at the Berlin consultative meeting of secretaries of the central committees responsible for international and ideological questions, reaffirm the determination of their parties to consolidate solidarity with all peoples fighting imperialism and reaction, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and state the conviction that the achievements of existing socialism are contributing to new successes in the cause of peace, democracy, national freedom and social progress.

In the name of their parties they declare their full support for the Vietnamese people, who have given a decisive rebuff to Chinese aggression, for their struggle for peace, national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socialism. They deem it necessary to continue endeavors toward an effective campaign to promote general support for the Vietnamese people.

They declare their solidarity with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which is fighting the machinations and subversive provocations by imperialist and reactionary forces and striving to build socialism and bring about profound political and social transformations. They greet the new Kampuchea whose people, under the leadership of their sole legitimate government--the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council--have embarked upon the revival of their country on genuinely democratic foundations following the overthrow of the tyrannical Pol Pot regime.

It was stressed that Beijing's hegemonist great power aims, which are being used by imperialism in its struggle against socialism, represent a threat to the security of all peoples, particularly the peoples of Southeast Asia. Beijing's aims grossly contradict the interests of the Chinese people themselves.

The fraternal parties resolutely condemn the imperialist and colonialist provocations against those Asian and African peoples who have chosen a socialist orientation, and declare solidarity with their struggle.

They declare their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua against the dictatorial regime, for the freedom and independence of their homeland, and oppose imperialist attempts at military intervention, which would be a flagrant violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and would run counter to the interests of detente.

The delegations confirm their firm support for the Arab peoples, in particular for the Arab people of Palestine, and underscore the importance of the rejection by the majority of Arab countries of the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement concluded under the guardianship of Washington. They declare their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle against imperialism, for the achievement and defense of national rights and for peace and social progress.

Concluding 'Announcement'

LD062024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Text" of announcement [mitteilung] issued by the Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of Communist and Workers Parties of the Socialist Countries held in Berlin 3-5 July]

[Text] Berlin--From 3 to 5 July 1979 a conference took place in Berlin of the secretaries for international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries.

The conference was attended by representatives:

Of the BCP, Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee; Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the MSZMP, Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee; Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, head of the Department for Propaganda and Education and the section for science and teaching; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the Central Committee Department for International Relations; Dao Duy Tung, candidate member of the Central Committee, deputy head of the Department for Propaganda and Education, and editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN the theoretical journal of the VCP Central Committee;

Of the SED, Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the Cuban Communist Party, Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat in charge of ideology and propaganda;

Of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party, Sisana Sisan, candidate member of the Central Committee, deputy head of the Central Committee Commission of Propaganda and Education, and minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Gelegiyn Adyaa, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the PZPR, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the RCP, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the CPSU, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee; Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee; Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, member of the Central Committee;

Of the CPCZ, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, secretary of the Central Committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee.

The conference was also attended by heads and deputy heads of departments and other officials of the central committees of the fraternal parties.

At the conference, a thorough exchange of information and views on current problems of the cooperation of the fraternal parties in the field of international affairs and ideology, and on questions of agitation and propaganda took place. The participants expressed their satisfaction at the course and the results of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the various spheres of the building of socialism, including ideology, science and culture, and voiced their desire to continue to develop this cooperation in future.

The participants in the conference noted that the persistent and consistent attitude of the countries of the socialist community, and their principled foreign policy line, play an outstanding part in preventing another war, in consolidating international security and the further development of the process of detente.

It was stressed unanimously that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations held in Vienna at the highest level and the treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States concerning the limitation of strategic offensive weapons constitute an important stage on the path toward the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of detente. In this context tribute was paid to the contribution of the CPSU, the Soviet state and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the preparation and successful conclusion of this treaty.

It was stressed at the conference that the complete realization of the Vienna treaty opens up new prospects for the solution of foremost tasks of our time, such as the curbing of the arms race and subsequently disarmament, which would save mankind from the perils of another war.

At the conference emphasis was laid on the importance of the concrete and consistent activities of the socialist countries to consolidate peace and security in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference. Stress was laid on the constructive nature of the proposals and initiatives put forward at the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Bucharest and Moscow, as well as at the Budapest meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of these states. Attention was drawn to the importance of the successful preparations for and holding of the Madrid meeting of the member states of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation.

It was stressed at the conference that it is necessary to counteract actively any attempt by the aggressive circles of imperialism and other reactionary forces to undermine the process of detente by an intensified arms race, by hostile campaigns against the socialist countries, by stirring up enmity among the peoples, by activating revanchist and militarist, neofascist and neo-Nazi organizations and currents in some countries. Apart from political and diplomatic efforts this calls for intensive ideological activities in order to establish clarity in the minds of the public of all countries that it is the militarist circles of NATO which are responsible for the imperialist arms race, and that attempts to blame the socialist countries for this are totally unfounded. It will be recalled that the socialist countries stand for the cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

It is important to inform world public opinion comprehensively about the peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, about their mounting contribution to the solution of global problems of our time affecting all mankind. The 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II is a potent reminder to the peoples that it is necessary to intensify the struggle for a durable peace, for the prevention of another war disaster.

The participants in the conference stressed that the propagation of the economic scientific technical, social and cultural achievements of socialism which testify to its vital strength and the great creative possibilities of the new social system is now as before one of the most important aspects of the joint ideological work of the fraternal parties.

A great role in the development of the socialist countries, in the strengthening of their international positions, is played by the consolidation of their friendship and solidarity, the expansion and deepening of their manifold, mutually advantageous cooperation and their increasingly extensive participation in the international exchange of material and intellectual values. The 30th anniversary of CEMA demonstrated the tremendous socio-economic achievements of the socialist member countries of CEMA, the successes of their cooperation within the framework of this organization, of the prospects for their further development and deepening.

Great attention was paid to cooperation in the examination of theoretical and practical problems of socialism, of new phenomena and trends in today's world which constantly confirm and enrich dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism--the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

Stress was laid on the topical significance of the exchange of experience on the work of ideological education and its constant perfection. In this context account must be taken of the fact that in our time social life is developing dynamically and that the cultural level and intellectual needs of the builders of the new society are increasing considerably. As an effective method of the joint discussion of fundamental questions of the worldwide revolutionary process emphasis was laid on dialog and exchange of views as well as international theoretical conferences which are being held in accordance with the norms universally valid within the communist movement with the broad participation of representatives of fraternal parties.

In the spirit of the ideas enshrined in the document of the conference of European communist and workers parties held in Berlin 3 years ago, the participants in the conference stressed the importance and topicality of the strengthening of the cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers parties, of all revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces. They voiced the determination of their parties to support consistently the struggle waged by the peoples for freedom and independence, for their sacred right to decide their own destiny without any outside interference, against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against racism and apartheid, for overcoming underdevelopment, for transforming international economic relations on a democratic basis, and for the creation of a new world economic system, for peace, friendship and the progress of the peoples of our planet.

The participants in the conference stressed the great importance of the forthcoming sixth conference of heads of state and governments of the nonalined countries in Havana, and expressed their conviction that its successful completion will contribute to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the nonalined countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for their independent socioeconomic development, to detente and cooperation throughout the world. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of businesslike, friendly cooperation and international solidarity.

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS SED'S TISCH ON ALGERIA, IRAQ, SYRIA VISITS

AU031715 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 27/1979 AU

[Interview with Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, on his recent trips to Alberia, Iraq and Syria--Time and place not given.

[Text] HORIZONT: At the invitation of the trade union federations concerned, you have visited the peoples Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic in the period 18-28 May of this year. What was the purpose of the trip?

Harry Tisch: Yes, it is correct, We visited those countries at the invitation of their trade union federations that had been extended to us some time ago. The bilateral working agreements existing between the FDGB and those trade unions are expiring this year. They were renewed until 1981. At the same time, of course, we used our visit for an extensive mutual exchange of opinions and experience.

The talks I had with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and secretary General of the FLN Party Central Committee were of special political signficance, and so were my talks with Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Syrian Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic and with Dr (Munief al-Razzaz), deputy secretary general of the national leadership of the Arab Syrian Ba'th Party in the Republic of Iraq. The same goes also for my talk with Comrade (Khaled Bagdache), secretary general of the Syrian Communist party.

HORIZONT: What were the main contents of these talks?

Harry Tisch: As you will certainly have gathered from the press reports, I conveyed to the president of the Democratic and popular Republic of Algeria a personal message from Comrade Erich Honecker. The talks with Chadli Bendjedid, with Hafiz al-Asad and Munief al-Razzaz moreover offered the opportunity to provide information about the development of the GDR, the preparation of the 30th anniversary of its founding, and about the GDR party and state leadership's assessment of the present international situation, especially regarding the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, the situation in Europe and the solving of the Middle East conflict. Here we were able to proceed from the common positions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism, and naturally we also thoroughly discussed questions of the further shaping of the bilateral relations between our states and the trade union organizations.

We heard detailed assessments, especially about the situation in the Arab region and about the tasks which are at present of domestic political topicality in the various countries.

HORIZONT: How is the situation in the Middle East, after the conclusion of the separate agreements of Camp David, being assessed?

Harry Tisch: Not only in talks with politicians and trade union functionaries but also in our visits to enterprises we were able to note that it is very well known who is the horse and who is the rider in those separate agreements. They are condemned as an attempt--at the expense of a just peace settlement in the Middle East, at the expense of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine and disregarding the UN resolutions--to strengthen the influence of U.S. imperialism in the Arab region and to support the Israeli policy of aggression. The United States is paying a good amount for that, and it is known that the oil and the interests of the oil and armament concerns were behind it.

But, as the saying goes they have counted their chickens before they were hatched. Their intention to split up the Arab countries has turned into the opposite. Egypt, and thus As-Sadat, is today isolated. The front of steadfastness and resistance has closed its ranks after the Baghdad conference, and is unanimous in condemning the separate policy. The vigilance vis-a-vis the machinations of imperialism has increased. It is being expected very matter-of-factly that new attempts will be made to correct the balance of forces that has changed to the detriment of imperialism. And it is known that the community of socialist states, all progressive forces and forces of peace in the world, will always stand at the side of the Arab peoples.

HORIZONT: This goes also for the GDR?

Harry Tisch: Yes, of course. It is very well known. The GDR's political position is that of a socialist worker-peasant state that firmly and resolutely, without ifs and buts, advocates peace and social progress, freedom and independence of the peoples. And one also knows our active solidarity, the solidaristic deeds accomplished by the GDR trade unionists. In Algeria our trade union colleagues still remember our support of the FLN in the struggle against French colonialism. We were told: A friend in need is a friend indeed. In Kuneitra, that once flourishing Syrian city, which the Israeli aggressors senselessly and barbarically destroyed during their withdrawal which has enforced by a UN resolution, we stood before the ruins of a hospital that the GDR had supplied with medical equipment. In Algeria, in Iraq or in Syria, everywhere specialist from the GDR are working, helping to implement the industrialization programs of those countries. This is of great importance for overcoming the colonial heritage. It also includes the training of expert cadres in the GDR.

HORIZONT: The last-mentioned fact actually also played a special role in the talks with the General Trade Union Federation of Algeria (UGTA)?

Harry Tisch: That is correct. The Algerian side values very highly the government agreement, concluded in 1974, on the training of Algerian working people in the GDR, and the way in which it is being implemented. It is regarded as internationally exemplary.

HORIZONT: Where are the Algerian working people who have been trained in the GDR employed?

Harry Tisch: The Democratic and popular Republic of Algeria, like the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, employs a far-ranging program for the country's industrialization. It is an important step for overcoming the colonial heritage. The industrialization is effected by state means, and it extends the state sector of the economy arising from nationalization. This sector today already furnishes the most important contribution in the development of the growing economic potentials of those countries in the gradual elimination of their import dependency and in the creation of jobs.

The Algerian working people trained in our country are primarily employed in newly founded or developing enterprises in this sector. Now, by the way, the UGTA increasingly discusses and fixes future assignments--or future jobs--with the Algerian working people before they are sent to receive expert training in the GDR. Thus we are able to undertake their training in an even more effective and purposeful way, especially for enterprises which are established with GDR help and that of other socialist countries in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. I think the great advantage of the socialist planned economy becomes apparent here from a special point of view. Immediately after our journey, the annual protocol 1979/80 to the government agreement--GDR-Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria--for the continuation of the training of Algerian working people in the GDR was signed at government level and also incorporated the proposals discussed by the trade unions.

HORIZONT: What are the main points of interest for the trade union work in the countries visited?

Harry Tisch: Main points of interests naturally exist both in the trade unions' international work and in their work within the country itself. Perhaps we could start with the latter and in the order of the stopovers of the journey.

[Debih Abdullah Demene], UGTA secretary general, named as the most important task the mobilization of the 800,000 trade union members for the enforcement of the decisions of the Fourth FLN Party Congress and the Fifth Trade Union Congress. This is at the same time a fundamental political decision. Demene emphasized that the forces which after the death of Boumedienne did not want to continue the course embarked upon of Algeria's progressive development, had received a marked rebuff in the Fourth FLN Party Congress. The path to socialism is being consistently defended and adhered to. That is also viewed in the same light in the enterprises, as we had occasion to see with our own eyes. In concrete terms that becomes manifest in increased efforts to step up production, in the systematic improvement of the qualifications by extension of the institutions of training and advanced training within the enterprises, as well as in the enlargement of trade union participation, especially in the field of material production. Here, by the way, many parallels exist with the FDGB's work--be it in the discussion and confirmation of the plan or in the field of the working and living conditions. At present for example a charter is being drawn up which fixes the status of the working people, their democratic rights and duties. On the state side, the development of housing construction is also being stepped up with trade union participation. In that as well as in all other questions there is great interest in the cooperation with the socialist countries and in their experiences.

The Iraqi Trade Union counts at present 1.2 million members and points to a relatively long tradition of trade union struggle. The president of the General Iraqi Trade Union Federation [GFTU] Mu'Ayyad 'Abdallah explained how important progress for the life of the Iraqi working people and the work of the trade unions was achieved in the past 10 years under the guidance of the Arab Socialist Baath Party. Here, too, an increase of production and productivity, the further gradual improvement of the working and living conditions and the expansion of the democratic participation of the trade unions at all levels are at stake. It includes for example the labor law passed about 10 years ago which must now be adapted to the new conditions. Very intensive work is being done in the entire country in order to raise the education and political awareness of the people. By 1982 illiteracy will be overcome. But let me say a word on the trade unions' position in Iraq. They cooperate at present in the councils for planning, trade, agriculture, industrialization and education on the government level. They are represented in the administrative councils of the enterprises and institutions, represent 50 percent of the members in the councils for joint organization of production and have a say on all levels of the social system as well as in labor legislation.

The Syrian trade unions at present count 200,000 members. I want to refer to the talk already mentioned with president al-Asad: He emphasized the necessity of the further consolidation of the relations between the trade unions of both countries as an important part of the relations between the two peoples and states. This at the same time illustrates what important social position the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic attributes to the trade union. The Syrian trade unions are entirely aware of that political responsibility. That became evident in talks with their leadership and in the enterprises. 'Izzal-din Nasir, president of the General Federation of Syrian Workers Trade Unions, emphasized that at the Syrian Trade Unions' 19th Congress in October of last year the economic questions had played an important part, especially those which are to be solved on the path of the socialist development. The development of the state sector and the enhancement of its role in the increase of productivity is viewed as a class obligation in the struggle for a progressive development of the country.

HORIZONT: Where are the main points of interest in the international work of those trade unions?

Harry Tisch: It is obvious that the solution of the Middle East conflict, the rejection of the imperialist strategy of "divide and rule" in the Arab area played an outstanding role in our talks and that they are also of great importance for the political work of the trade unions of those countries. In the subject matter itself we harbor congruent points of view. We have also agreed that the global strategy of the imperialist forces which is turned against peace and progress, against detente, everywhere in the world, has to be met by joint trade union actions.

Among them are the preparation of an international trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament as suggested by the Ninth World Trade Union Congress last may in Prague.

HORIZONT: How would you sum up your journey?

Harry Tisch: First of all we had an opportunity to see with our own eyes how together with the development of the workers class in the countries visited the role of the trade unions is also increasing as an important political factor for progressive development.

There is a marked interest in our experiences, in cooperation with the socialist states and their trade unions. It benefits us, also to better know the problems of those organizations and the development of those countries. Our friendly relations are developing in the process. We were able to furnish a contribution to the development of trade union cooperation with the talks we had and agreements we concluded, and thus to contribute to the enforcement of the decisions of the Ninth World Trade Union Federation Congress for the further strengthening of the anti-imperialist struggle.

VERNER RECEIVES PORTUGUESE OF SECRETARIAT MEMBER

LD070602 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today in Berlin briefed Octavio Rato, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party on the SED's struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the widening of the process of detente. At the same time he explained the implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress and the initiatives of the working people in the competitions in honor of the GDR's anniversary.

Octavio Pato paid tribute to the political, economic and social achievements of the GDR as encouragement for the struggle of the Portuguese Communists. He described his party's efforts for a democratic change. Both sides affirmed the fraternal solidarity and relations between the SED and the Portuguese Communist Party

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY--Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, on Tuesday [26 June] received Heinz Schulz, GDR ambassador in the Republic of Turkey, in Ankara for the presentation of his credentials. In the ensuing talk both sides expressed their wish to further develop their relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to contribute to the strengthening of peace and detente in Europe. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 29 JUNE SESSION

AU031445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Communique on the 29 June 1979 session of the MSZMP Central Committee]

[Text] On 29 June 1979, the MSZMP Central Committee held an expanded session presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar. In addition to the members of the Central Committee the following also participated in the session: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee; the heads of the departments of the Central Committee; the first secretaries of the county party committees; the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee; the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council; the members of the Council of Ministers; the chairman and deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Control Bureau; leading officials of the Central Committee's departments of economic policy and industry, agriculture and communications; and the chief editors of the central daily papers.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

--A report submitted by Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues.

--A report submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, on experiences gained thus far in the implementation of the 1979 plan for the people's economy and additional tasks.

--A proposal submitted by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on convening the 12th MSZMP Congress.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed the development of the international situation and the foreign political activity pursued by party and state organs since the last session.

1. The Central Committee heard a report on the talks conducted with a Soviet party-government delegation that paid an official, friendly visit to our country. The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people rejoiced that we were again able to welcome in our country representatives of the fraternal Soviet people and the head of the delegation, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, an outstanding figure of the international communist movement and our true friend.

The Central Committee highly valued the results of the top-level talks held in a cordial comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding. The talks will impart a new impetus to strengthening relations between our parties, peoples and countries and to intensifying fraternal friendship and developing international cooperation between them. The Central Committee stressed that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is based on unshakable foundations as well as an identity of our principles, objectives and interests. Fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, which encompasses every area, accords security and constitutes a firm support for the Hungarian people's work devoted to socialist construction.

The Central Committee underscored that the recently concluded bilateral agreements serve well the intensification of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and the development of many-sided relations between us.

It was repeatedly demonstrated at the talks that our assessment of the international situation is identical. Our objectives are unchanged and our endeavors coincide. Also in the future, we will cooperate in consolidating the achievements of detente and

extending them to the military domain, curtailing the arms race and promoting international security by the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations.

We are acting in concert for a just political settlement of disputed international issues, a settlement consistent with the interests of the peoples concerned, and an end to local war-like tensions. The Hungarian-Soviet talks have reaffirmed the two peoples' solidarity with socialist Vietnam struggling to liquidate the consequences of Chinese aggression.

It was apparent at the discussions between the MSZMP and CPSU leaders that the two parties are equally interested in the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the development of comradely cooperation among the fraternal parties. Our parties value the creative path-seeking by communist parties that apply and further develop the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which are successful if they consider both the general laws of the class struggle and socialist transition and construction and the specific characteristics of the given country.

The Central Committee appraised as an outstanding event the visit by the party-government delegation of the Soviet Union to Hungary, which, in addition to deepening the fraternity between the Hungarian and the Soviet people, served well the strengthening of the collaboration and unity of the countries of the socialist community and the international struggle waged for social progress and peace.

2. The Central Committee listened to and approved of the report of our party-government delegation that paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The fact that we appraise fundamental issues of socialist construction, the international communist and workers movement and the international situation in an identical manner repeatedly manifested itself at the friendly talks between the delegations led by Comrades Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov. The visit and the talks have further deepened cooperation between our parties and countries, for the good of our peoples and the socialist community.

3. The further development of cooperation and many-sided relations between our country and the socialist countries were served by the talks between the heads of the Hungarian and Soviet and the Hungarian and Bulgarian governments, the visit by the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cuba in Budapest and talks conducted with leading representatives of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Korean, Polish and GDR fraternal parties.

4. The Central Committee commemorated the 30th anniversary of the establishment of CEMA. It stressed that cooperation under CEMA has considerably helped the member countries' technical-scientific development and economic advancement. CEMA is playing an irreplaceable role in the implementation of our objectives for national construction. In the future, as in the past, our party and government will do their utmost toward socialist economic integration making a contribution consistent with national and common interests to the successful building of advanced socialist societies in our countries.

5. Reviewing topical aspects of the international situation, the Central Committee pointed out that the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is a determining factor in maintaining world peace and consolidating security. Therefore, Hungarian public opinion has gladly welcomed the Vienna Soviet-U.S. summit and its achievements.

The conclusion of SALT II is the greatest step that has been done thus far toward restraining the nuclear arms race. Implementation of the treaty could considerably contribute to averting the danger of a world war and towards strengthening the trust required for universal and total disarmament and it could have a favorable impact on further progress in international detente and other negotiations serving the alleviation of military tension.

The countries of the socialist community continue their coordinated international activity aimed at strengthening the achievements of detente. The joint Budapest declaration issued in May by the committee of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers has complemented the previous constructive proposals by the Political Consultative Committee toward promoting the policy of peaceful coexistence with important new initiatives. A conference held with the participation of the European countries and the United States and Canada would effectively serve the joint elaboration of measures promoting military detente and would provide additional guaranteees for preventing military conflicts.

The Central Committee confirmed that the Hungarian People's Republic, along with the Warsaw Pact countries, will remain prepared to examine with the greatest attention any proposal and initiative of a constructive intention aimed at strengthening mutual trust between countries, military detente and disarmament.

6. The Central Committee emphasized that, in the future, as in the past, the Hungarian People's Republic will strive to develop its cooperation with countries of different social systems in Europe and beyond the boundaries of the continent in conformity with the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The visit by the chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Republic of Austria has contributed to a further expansion of Hungarian-Austrian relations, which are successfully developing in the spirit of good neighborliness.

A visit by a delegation of the U.S. Senate to Hungary created a favorable opportunity to mutually review possibilities for a further development of interstate relations.

Talks with a delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic have successfully served cooperation.

7. The MSZMP is developing its relations with all fraternal parties in accordance with the principles adopted at the 1973 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties and in the spirit of mutual solidarity and comradely cooperation. The participation of representatives of our party in the recently held congresses of the Italian, Belgian, French, and Portugese sister parties have strengthened our solidarity with the struggle of the capitalist countries' communist parties against the rule of monopoly capital and successfully served our common objectives.

In talks with delegations of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, the South African Communist Party, the People's Party of Panama and the Tanzanian Reovlutionary Party, we have reiterated our solidarity with these parties' struggle for national independence, against racial discrimination and for social progress.

The Central Committee positively appraised the international theoretical conference held with the participation of representatives of 39 communist and workers parties about the topic of the revolution and democracy in Tihany. The conference has effectively served the joint elaboration of answers to be provided to certain questions preoccupying the international communist movement and the exchange of views and experiences necessary for the attainment of common objectives.

8. MSZMP relations with socialist and social democratic parties have continued to expand in the recent period. Our representatives have participated in the congresses of the French Socialist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and had talks with leaders of the Belgian Socialists. These meetings have fostered better acquaintance with each other's positions on matters of cooperation serving peace and international security and universal human progress.

II.

The Central Committee discussed experiences thus far in implementation of the 1979 plan for the people's economy and further tasks.

1. The Central Committee established that efforts to accomplish tasks have intensified in all areas of economic life. Our people support the implementation of our economic policies successful work. The activity of the party, social, state and economic organs conforms to requirements more than heretofore and most economic leaders are working more purposefully and effectively on the accomplishment of tasks.

As a result of all this, the people's economy developed fundamentally in the direction of the objectives envisaged under the 1979 plan in the first 5 months of the year. In accordance with the targets, domestic utilization increased at a slower rate than production and exports increased more rapidly than imports.

At the same time, the Central Committee noted that progress to date is insufficient for us to attain the objectives laid down by the plan. Qualitative changes have not developed as yet to the necessary and possible degree in production, management and the improvement of the foreign economic equilibrium.

2. Industrial production increased approximately as planned--by almost 4 percent--and productivity increased more than that. The sale of industrial products increased to a greater extent than production, and exports--in conformity with the objectives of the plan--increased more rapidly than domestic sales. The continuity of production was fostered by an even energy supply; however, in certain areas and cases, this was spoiled by shortcomings in the supply of materials and components. In industry, the number of employees decreased to a greater extent than previously; the effect of initiatives to improve workforce management is favorable, the demand for manpower and undesirable migration of the labor force diminished.

The production of the building industry increased in excess to the envisaged annual growth rate--by 3.4 percent. Construction projects underway have been speeded up to some extent.

3. Despite the inclement weather, the agricultural enterprises have accomplished the scheduled chores in an orderly manner. Because of severe winter frosts, groundwaters in the early spring and the drought in May, prospects of the output of cereals are less favorable than planned. The working people of agriculture have been and are making successful efforts to make up for the losses and are making suitable preparations for harvesting.

Livestock husbandry developed satisfactorily, the stock of animals developed favorably, the fodder supply is assured, meat production increased, the procurement of slaughter animals and animal-derived products is 4.2 percent higher than at this time last year.

The supply of materials and machines necessary for agricultural work was satisfactory; the supply of components was deficient.

4. At the cost of great efforts, communications and transportation fundamentally accomplished their task. As before, inadequate cooperation between the enterprises concerned was one of the reasons for the problems arising in railway freight transportation.

5. The domestic utilization of the gross national product developed approximately according to plan in the first 5 months of the year.

In the socialist sector, investments increased somewhat slower than planned--by 4.1 percent. As part of this, investments allotted to state projects were 10 percent higher--in excess to the targets of the plan--and to enterprise projects 0.7 percent higher--in conformity with our intentions--than in the same period last year. The rate of the increase of inventories decreased.

The monetary incomes of the population increased 6.7 percent, earnings 5.2 percent and people's incomes from agriculture 6.4 percent. The regulation and management of wages is more consistent with our endeavors concerning economic policy. Monetary social benefits increased 9.6 percent. Retail trade turnover increased approximately 3 percent. On the whole, the supply of goods for the population is satisfactory and remains assured. Plans serving the improvement of the living conditions of the population--including dwelling construction targets--are being continuously implemented.

6. Our foreign economic relations continued to develop; the foreign trade turnover increased. Exports increased dynamically--by 14 percent--and imports increased moderately--by 3.4 percent. In general, the turnover of goods accounted for in rubles is balanced; as a result of cooperation among the CEMA countries. The barter trade primarily in machinery, installations, means of transportation and other capital equipment expanded. In keeping with our endeavors, exports accounted for in other currencies than the ruble increased more rapidly, while imports exceeded the planned extent.

7. Evaluating the results of economic work and the favorable trends about to develop, the Central Committee also noted that even more attention must be paid to the changing conditions of management.

Considerable new price increases are taking place in the world market, the prices of crude oil and several raw materials are continuing to increase, and--naturally--allowances must be made for the economic impact of that. Therefore, the Central Committee emphatically called attention to the need to step up economization with energy and raw materials and to fulfill export-import targets according to plan. Further efforts are required to strengthen the favorable processes and the qualitative factors of production. To enchance the efficiency of economic management and modify the product structure in an appropriate direction and more rapidly it is also necessary for us to continue the development of more realistic producers' and consumers' prices, prices manifesting better world market conditions and the true position of our people's economy.

The Central Committee expressed that satisfactory implementation of this year's plan for the people's economy provides a firm foundation for work not only next year, but also in the next 5-year plan period. More consistent work, greater determination and more rapid progress than heretofore are required in all areas of economic activity and on all levels of direction and implementation. Also the socialist work competition should encourage performances in conformity with the qualitative requirements of the plan. Accomplishment of the tasks laid down in the 1979 plan for the people's economy requires that the central organs directing the economy and organs of management should make more and more specific initiatives, work in a more disciplined manner and pursue their economic activity conscientiously and thriftily in striving to attain the envisaged objectives.

Reviewing the results thus far of the fulfillment of the 1979 plan and its experiences, the Central Committee pointed out that we possess the prerequisites necessary to accomplish, by joint effort and united will, the tasks facing us, consolidate the achievements we have attained in the development of the people's economy and the improvement of the standard of living and create reliable foundations for our further progress.

III.

The Central Committee discussed the proposal pertaining to convening the next congress of the party. Pursuant to the provisions of the organizational statutes, it has decided to convene the 12th MSZMP Congress in March 1980.

LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO CARTER

LD032112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the United States' national day, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has greeted U.S. President Carter in a telegram.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM

5 July Arrival

LD060048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The UN secretary general has arrived in Budapest. Kurt Waldheim has been invited for an official visit by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. The secretary general is accompanied by his wife and the director of the UN Geneva office. The guests were received at Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja and his wife and Ambassador Imre Hollai, our country's permanent representative at the United Nations.

Meeting With Puja

LD061056 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has had talks with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in Budapest. Waldheim, who arrived in Budapest last night for an official visit, is accompanied by the director of the Geneva office of the United Nations.

Meeting With Lazar

LD061214 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar this morning received Kurt Waldheim, who is on an official visit in our country. The UN secretary general arrived in Budapest last night. He has started talks with his host, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Meeting With Kadar

LD070156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar today received the UN secretary general at the headquarters of the party Central Committee. Kurt Waldheim had previously met Premier Gyorgy Lazar at the parliament building. The secretary general of the world organization began his official talks with his host, Foreign Minister Friyges Puja, this morning.

6 July Dinner

LD070158 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian premier and his wife have given a dinner for Kurt Waldheim and his wife.

In his toast Gyorgy Lazar expressed the standpoint of our government when he stressed that the role of the United Nations is growing further in the efforts for the consolidation of international security and the deepening of detente. He pointed out also that in accordance with its charter the United Nations must be made still more effective in order to enable it to carry out its tasks.

In his reply Kurt Waldheim said that real international cooperation has never been as important as now when the community of nations must face not only a number of unsolved local conflicts but also new challenges. The solution requires the strengthening of international understanding and trust and the support of the countries and peoples for the principles contained in the UN charter and adherence to these principles.

Visit to Lake Balaton

LD082136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, and his wife visited Lake Balaton today. They were accompanied by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and Imre Hollai, Hungarian ambassador to the United Nations. The guest first visited the poineers camp in Zanka, where children from 25-30 countries arrive every year. Waldheim looked at the performance of the pioneers chorus and dance ensemble, the open-air exhibition of statues and the museum.

The UN secretary general and his suite then went sightseeing in Keszthely and Heviz.

BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT EXPLAINS SOVIET PRICE INCREASES

LD072252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Report by Elemer Csak from the Soviet Union on the recent price increases for precious metals, furs, carpets, furniture and private cars]

[Excerpts] Let's look at the matter from the position of the average Soviet citizen, who, according to statistics, earns about R150 a month. This is not a colossal sum but with the extremely low rents, inexpensive services and social allocations the situation is that people have money left over. Of course, they can spend it--but generally not in the way and on the things they would like. While wages slowly and gradually rise, there are few opportunities for spending. The restricted nature of tourism and the limited choice of fashion articles do not draw sufficiently on people's purses. So people put away part of what they earn, either in savings accounts or in their stockings, as they say here, but they put it away.

In economic terms, then, the fact is that consumer purchasing power is growing but supply cannot keep pace with it. The state, which aims at stability in its price policy, thus finds itself in a fairly difficult position, since there is not yet any way in which in the short term it can satisfy the unbelievably high demand for good quality furniture or double car production. It has the following choice: either it can allow the black market to develop, on which a Zhiguli not infrequently changes hands at twice its cost, or it raises prices itself and prevents the bribes from finding their way into the pockets of profiteers.

PAP REPORTS POLISH CITIZEN CONVICTED OF SPYING FOR 'NATO COUNTRY'

LD071820 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 July, PAP--Zenon Celegrat, 42, was tried by the military court in Warsaw on July 2-7, for acting as a spy on behalf of the intelligence of one of the NATO countries.

Legal proceedings proved that during his business stay abroad Zenon Celegrat got in touch with foreign intelligence and after his return here continued espionage activities disclosing essential information about the security and national defence of the Polish People's Republic.

On July 7, the court found him guilty of the crime that he was accused of, and sentenced him to 25 years' imprisonment, forfeiture of his rights of a citizen for 10 years and confiscation of his entire property.

SZATANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO MIDDLE EAST

LD061504 Warsaw PAP in English 1311 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Dangerous Game in Persian Gulf"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 July, PAP--Everything seems to indicate that Washington is planning to considerably increase arms supply and economic assistance to Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, the Sudan, Jordan or Israel. The conception stipulates that Saudi Arabia would play a greater military and economic role in small countries of the Persian Gulf, wrote SZTANDAR MLODYCH today.

It is thus significant that the United States is planning not only to directly engage itself militarily in that region but also to contribute to the enhancement of military might of a few chosen states such as would suit the U.S. interests best in that region, remarked the daily.

At the same time, the U.S. plans to set up "quick acting combat forces" in the Middle East brings back the memory of an ill-fated Eisenhower Doctrine whose effects are felt to this day.

The announcement to increase arms supply to the Middle East will undoubtedly disturb the stability in that region of the world. Moreover, the announcement is contradicting the often repeated but not yet realized President Carter's intentions to limit arms trade.

No wonder the above plans have aroused aversion in the United States itself. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy called this kind of unchecked arms race a dangerous game in the Persian Gulf, recalled the daily.

JAROSZEWICZ CABLES BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO GDR'S STOPH

LD090830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent congratulations to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to mark his 65th birthday which falls today.

POLITIKA EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURE, POPE'S VISIT

LD090616 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Interview with Mieczyslaw Rokowski, editor in chief of POLITIKA and member of the PZPR Central Committee, conducted by correspondent Sandor Regoc Rakowski--answers recorded in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation.]

[Text] I am sure many watched the "international studio" program last week in which Miczyslaw Rokowksi, editor in chief of POLITIKA, participated. The Polish weekly is influential in Polish political and economic life. Sandor Regoe talked to him about topical Polish issues.

[Question] It is said that whenever two Englishmen meet, they first talk about the weather. Although we are not English, I will ask you about the weather in Poland.

[Answer] The weather is excellent, only for whom? Tourists and those leaving on vacations are naturally happy about sunshine and the warm waters of the Baltic. However, regarding agriculture, the situation is totally different.

[Question] I asked that question because I know that Poland faced a hard winter which was followed by floods and now drought.

[Answer] The weather this year has not been charitable to us. The winter was extremely hard, the flood destroyed about 10 percent of the crops and now the drought has prevented us from recovering the shortcomings. Part of the crop was burned by the sun. Therefore, this year will be very difficult for Poland.

[Question] How do Polish party and government organs plan to overcome these difficulties?

[Answer] The state and party leadership has evaluated what we have and what we can expect regarding production, and has determined that the entire people's economy must be adjusted. This means that we probably will have to import more cereals this year despite our intention of imposing very severe savings regulations. We must tighten our belts. There is simply no other solution. The drought cannot be attributed to human negligence. Regrettably, this natural disaster has had a serious effect (?by law) on our people's economy since our country, which in recent years developed in a large area at a rapid pace, does not have large reserves.

[Question] Energy is a very topical issue. In this respect, Poland's situation is somewhat different than Hungary's since Poland has ample hard coal reserves.

[Answer] Yes, we have hard coal and we may say that this is what will save us. Despite this, the energy problem is also important for us and will become even more so since vehicular traffic is increasing and we must import more and more crude oil. As far as industry is concerned regarding thermal energy sources, we are in a more fortunate situation but we are just as poor in crude oil as the Hungarians. Therefore, the entire energy issue is enormously important for us.

[Question] Gierek said at the recent national conference of workers self-management that there are problems with transportation and with internal trade.

[Answer] The people's economy has developed at such a great pace that the transportation system is unable to carry out the increased tasks. Transportation is only a part of the problem of internal trade. Demand is still greater than supply. For this reason a conflict has developed between the money supply and the amount of goods available. You could ask me why one could not foresee this?

This is a topic which could generate a separate debate because it is related to the questions of Polish economic management and agriculture. Agriculture, which is still dispersed by private management, and its production cannot satisfy demands because of obsolete technical equipment.

[Question] We begun our conversation with the weather. Let us return to climate, the political climate. What is the atmosphere among Polish people? Do people believe there is a solution to this problem?

[Answer] Our society clearly understands that in the past 10 years we made enormous efforts to increase the standard of living and to modernize Poland. Poland in 1979 cannot be compared to Poland in 1971. We took a great step forward. The thinking part of society knows and accepts this development. However, one can understand that when there are great difficulties, impatience grows, particularly if I felt ill yesterday and today I feel worse. Naturally, this affects the political atmosphere. But I believe that Polish society, the working class and the majority of the intelligentsia are sure that we will be able to overcome these difficulties not only through hard work but through a correct system of economic management. Society expects the leading force of the country to set realistic programs and objectives which society can fulfill.

[Question] One more question: Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland took place about a month ago. What is your appraisal of the visit?

[Answer] It was of great significance not only for the Catholic Church but for the entire world. The Vatican not only represents the leadership of the Catholic Church but is also a force which can influence developments in the international political forum with good and bad results. It is well known that in recent years the Vatican has supported efforts to strengthen peace, and to eliminate hunger and poverty.

This visit, therefore, cannot be contained within Poland's borders. Moreover, it was the first papal visit to a socialist country.

Naturally, the pope made different statements, including ones with which I cannot agree. I am certain that there are many other people who question some principle that he declared. I would like to add that the pope also declared views that we accept. I am thinking here about his concept of work. He appraises work in a way (?that he could) see a possibility for cooperation between communists, Marxists and Catholics to improve man's earthly life, so to speak, man's well being and the development of his spiritual and intellectual values. We agree that work has more than a material side. It also has political and moral factors. The pope's view on this is therefore acceptable and creates a basis for a creative dialog between Catholics and Marxists.

He also discussed the debate which he calls the world of differing ideologies. Why not? This is a correct stand. Many Western journalists wanted to treat the papal visit as the beginning of a war because the world is changing. Enormous, new problems appear and in solving these we see a place for Catholics and ourselves as well. We see possibilities for cooperation.

[Question] There will not be war but discussion.

[Answer] There will be dialog. Nobody should count on a religious war in Poland. Some journalists wrote as though some sort of scandal was taking place during the Pope's visit. Naturally, this will not be without conflicts. The question is what sort of guidelines are we going to establish regarding these conflicts? We truly advocate fruitful cooperation and I think that the pope's visit will ultimately make this dialog easier.

GIEREK ADDRESSES CHIEF TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

LD071632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, met today with a delegation from the Chief Technical Organization [NOT]. The organization is a federation of 20 scientific and technological associations with about 500,000 engineers and technologists as members. It was emphasized during the meeting that the demand for social actions of the technological groups is an important stimulant for the development of specific forms of NOT's work [words indistinct]. They are cooperating in the direct implementation of [word indistinct] socioeconomic tasks. This year NOT has drawn special attention to problems related to the thrifty use of energy and fuels, the rationalization of imports, and also to water economy, house construction, and streamlining of transportation.

Addressing the participants in the meeting, Edward Gierek stressed, among other things, the need for a wider involvement of engineers and technologists in the solving of problems connected with the raising of effectiveness of the fuel and energy economy, thrifty expolitation of raw materials, raising of the productiveness of agriculture, and rationalization of transport. Indicating the need to look for means to increase the dynamics of our export, Edward Gierek said that the incentives for its development are created already at the designing stage of constructions and technologies, and that at this point the creative and active attitude of engineers and technologists may be of decisive importance.

GIEREK TOURS WALDENBURG IN SCHLESIEN VOIVODSHIP

LD061244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, today arrived in Waldenburg in Schlesien Voivodship. Edward Gierek, accompanied by Voivodship administrators, visited new districts of the voivodship, (?Piaskowa), Gora and Podzamcz, where he was acquainted with plans to speed up housing construction.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then went to the Joora radio factory in Reichenbach in Schlesien. Warmly welcomed by its staff, Edward Gierek toured the new section for galvanization and the main radio receiver assembly section.

JABLONSKI PRESENTS PROFESSORSHIPS, DELIVERS STATEMENT

LD301734 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 June, PAP--At a ceremony held in the Belweder Palace here today, president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski presented (?four) new professors with nomination papers conferred on them by the Council of Ministers at the [word indistinct] of the prime minister.

In a statement delivered on the occasion, Henryk Jablonski spoke about the tasks of scientists, and social and (?humanitarian) [word indistinct] of their work for the good of the country and society.

"The professorial title enjoys particularly high esteem with the Polish nation which is evidenced by findings of various questionnaires, launched in different milieus, on the position in the public opinion [words indistinct] (?professors), posts and social functions.

"High prestige of the professor's title is deeply rooted in our tradition and is consolidated by the Polish reality, the approach of the state to science and researchers, its stance on (?the role) of research and [words indistinct] higher schools as the source of most highly qualified scientific cadres.

"The entire professorship-granting procedure, from the scientific council of an institute or a university department to the Council of State, provides first of all a formal confirmation on the actual position of a scientist and, secondly, a kind of obligation imposed on him to impart a desirable direction to both his own studies, research and didactic work and the work of his associates and professional milieu."

JAGIELSKI ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL AWARD CEREMONY

LD012218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The competition for the best graduate diploma thesis has now ended and the results have been announced. Here is a report from the ceremony:

The competition was held for the 11th time with 500 graduates from 42 higher educational establishments taking part. "The winners of the competition were met today by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier. The meeting was held at the office of the Council of Ministers and was also attended by Jerzy Kuberski, the head of the Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism Department of the Central Committee, and Jarema Maciszewski, the head of the Central Committee Science Education Department. Also present was the minister of science, higher education and technology, Janusz Gorski."

Congratulating the winners, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said: I believe that your work should be used in our economic and social life. One must look upon life with great optimism. Enormous progress has been achieved and we have made an enormous step towards modernity. Poland, in spite of enormous world competition, remains included among the most industrialized countries of the world. All this gives us a material base with which to solve our problems--and we shall continue to encounter such problems--together with your efforts.

I would like to thank you heartily, congratulate you and extend to each of you the wish that you will maintain such an active attitude. I would also like to express a conviction that the coming years will bring you satisfaction with your work and life. On behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and also on behalf of Comrade Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, I thank you very much for taking part in this meeting.

GRUDZIEN ADDRESSES KATOWICE COAL MINERS

LD292238 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 June, PAP--On June 29 Polish miners extracted the 100,000,000th ton of coal. It is for the first time in the history of Polish mining that within 6 months 100 million tons of coal were mined against the 1979 plan providing for a 200 million ton output.

Taking the floor at a meeting with merited miners held in Katowice today member of the Political Bureau, first secretary of the PUWP Voivoidship Committee in Katowice, Zdzislaw Grudzien wished them that their plans and expectations come true, and that the results of their work serve in the best way possible the Polish mining, the development and prosperity of the socialist motherland.

According to a report by the minister of mining, Wlodzimierz Lejczak, Polish miners extracted the first 100 millionth ton of coal this year 3 weeks earlier than last year. This record output marks the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the beginning of the nation-wide campaign preceeding the 8th PUWP Congress.

Zdzislaw Grudzien stated that Polish miners will extract over 200 million tons of coal this year, for the first time in the history of Polish mining, which is 60 million tons more than in the early 1970's. This unprecedented dynamics of production consolidates Poland's position as the 4th coal producer and 2nd coal exporter in the world.

We are expanding our extraction base sinking the shafts of new mines and reaching for ever deeper layers of old Upper-Silesian mines. A new Polish coal basin is under construction in the Lubin region. The prospects of Polish mining for the years to come are very good. There is also a complex programme specifying the main directions of its development.

Hard coal continues to be the main raw material in power industry. Polish metallurgy is based on home-extracted coking coal. Coal is also the main item of Polish exports. [A] new epoch opens up for coal in the times of growing oil prices--carbochemistry. Properly processed coal will in time constitute the basic raw material for many branches of chemical industry.

Therefore the work of miners enjoys deserved esteem and recognition of the entire society.

GAINS IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRY REPORTED

LD012227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The enterprises controlled by the Ministry of Engineering Industry have now fully implemented the planned tasks for the first 6 months of this year in the sphere of production, sales and services, thus implementing over half of the annual tasks. This is a great success of the workforce of this industry, which in the first 2 difficult months of this year incurred serious production losses that amounted to over 4 billion zloty.

Thanks to hard work, as early as March the losses were being reduced to 2.2 billion zloty, and, right now, the losses have been recovered. Nevertheless, there are still difficulties in the steady implementation of the assortment plan [plan asortymentowy]. The Ministry of Engineering Industry is making considerable efforts in order to make up for the delays which occur in the delivery of some products. Main activity of the industry is concentrated on the production of goods for the domestic market, but also includes the implementation of the assortment plan and some goods for export.

The number of enterprises that have not fulfilled the current production plans in the engineering industry has fallen from 80, after first 2 months of this year, to 10 after the first 6 months. The recovery of losses incurred during the delays and the implementation of the tasks for the first 6 months of this year was aided to a considerable degree by the realization of pledges undertaken by the engineering industry workforce to commemorate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS UK MINISTERS IN LONDON

AU071618 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] London (AGERPRES) 7/7/1979--On a visit to Great Britain, Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, met Peter Blaker, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth office, member of the Cabinet, and Jerry Wiggin, parliamentary secretary, agriculture, fisheries and food, member of the Cabinet. Problems of common interest were discussed. He also had working meetings with the executives of "Shell International Chemical Company LTD" and "Schweppes LTD."

ALGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU081920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/7/1979--Mohamed Zerguni, minister of posts and telecommunications of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived in Bucharest on July 8 for a visit to Romania.

The guest was welcomed by Traian Dudas, minister of transport and telecommunications of Romania, and other officials.

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION 4 JULY

AU041926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1979--Marking the independence day of the United States of America, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Rudolph Aggrey, gave a reception on July 4.

The guests included Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Aneta Spornic, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs, executives of other ministries and of central institutions, men of letters and art, generals and senior officers, representatives of religious denominations, journalists.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps also participated.

On the same occasion, the U.S. ambassador in Bucharest spoke on the Romanian radio and television stations on Wednesday evening.

U.S. EXPERTS ESTIMATE TIME OF SKYLAB'S FALL

AU081833 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU

[Text] U.S. experts said that the Skylab space laboratory will enter the earth atmosphere sometime between 0.30 hours on 11 July and 6.30 hours on 12 July.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEADERS OF JEWISH ORGANIZATION

AU061318 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1979--On July 6, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Donald Robinson, president of the "Joint" [Jewish-American organization], and Ralph Goldman, vice-president of the organization who paid a visit to Romania.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, was present. Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of the Mosaic denomination in Romania also attended. A cordial talk was held on the occasion.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS 7 JULY

AU071615 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/7/1979--Were highly appreciated the traditional Romanian-French relations during the talk on July 7 between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the delegation of the French parliamentarians led by Senator Lucien Andre Gautier, member of the "Racemblement Pour la Republicque", chairman of the France-Romania Group of Friendship.

They considered that these relations are continuously expanding on a political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other planes, in the spirit of the important understandings and agreements concluded at the summit dialogues in Bucharest and Paris. Underlined was the contribution of the parliaments of the two countries, of the parliamentary groups of friendship to widening and deepening these relations, to a better knowledge and rapprochement between the Romanian people and the French people for their reciprocal benefit, for the international understanding and cooperation.

Major problems of international life have been approached. Within this framework, the evolution of the political situation in Europe was analysed, and the necessity of greater efforts was stressed for the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting in 1980, for the intensification of detente, of building real security on the continent, of developing a peaceful, unhampered collaboration among European states. Both sides considered that the immediate passage to concrete and effective measures of military disengagement is an imperative in building a lasting peace in Europe and worldwide.

They underlined that the building of a climate of peace and confidence among peoples requires the grounding of interestate relations on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of use of threat of force. The exchange of views highlighted, at the same time, the importance of peacefully solving, by means of negotiations, the hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various zones of the world, of liquidating underdevelopment and of building a new international economic order. Stressed was in this context, the role of the Romanian and French parliamentarians, of parliamentarians in general, in the fight for a better and more just world, for the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

Lucien Andre Gautier expressed on his behalf and on behalf of the members of the delegation the deep gratitude to the Romanian head of state for the interview and for the hospitality and friendship they enjoyed during their Romanian visit.

The guest was highly appreciative of the results scored by Romania in the economic and social field, of the successes of the Romanian people on the road of industrial and agricultural development.

The interview which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, was attended by Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the G.N.A., chairman of the Romania-France parliamentary group of friendship.

REPORTAGE ON GNA NINTH SESSION PROCEEDINGS

Resumption of Session

AU060824 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the Ninth session of the current Grand National Assembly [GNA] legislature were resumed an hour ago. The deputies and guests present in the Parliament Hall welcomed with long applause the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership.

The agenda includes the oath of allegiance and loyalty to the Socialist Republic of Romania by a State Council member; the draft bill on modifying and completing law no 8 of 1972 regarding Romania's planned socioeconomic development; the draft bill on modifying and completing financial law no 9 of 1972; the draft bill on modifying the completing law no 71 on economic contracts of 1969; report on the control exercised by the State Council regarding the application and observance of laws; draft bills on approving regulations with power of law issued by the State Council.

The GNA unanimously endorsed the proposal that the report on the control exercised by the State Council regarding the application and observance of laws, which is included in the agenda, be presented during the next session.

Dealing with the first point on the agenda, Deputy Ion Iliescu took the oath of allegiance and loyalty, as is customary, to the Socialist Republic of Romania in his position as State Council member.

6 July Conclusion

AU061108 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] Dealing with the next points on the agenda, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] examined the draft bills on modifying and completing some important laws. Modifications and completions resulted from party documents on improving economic management, planning and finances and generally aimed at improving our socioeconomic life and which have been drawn up on the basis of broad consultations with all economic units, ministries and all our people and which are now being applied.

The country's supreme forum then examined in turn the bills on the agenda that had been previously discussed and improved by the GNA permament commissions. They are documents on the basis of which the law on Romania's planned socioeconomic development, the finance law and the law on economic contracts are modified and completed.

After discussing each article, these bills were given power of law by the deputies' unanimous vote.

At the last point on the agenda, the GNA unanimously adopted the law on approving decrees with power of law issued by the State Council. Having exhausted the agenda points, the proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Seventh GNA Legislature were declared closed.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM 7 JULY

AU071623 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The plenum of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] was held today in Bucharest. The plenum examined a report on the activity carried out by TU bodies and organizations to organize and mobilize the working people for fulfilling the 1979 plan tasks and discussed measures to be taken by trade unions to insure all conditions for implementing the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1979-1980; the plenum also examined and discussed other documents.

At the end of the plenum, the participants sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

INVENTION PATENTED FOR RECOVERING THERMAL ENERGY

AU071617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1156 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/7/1979--Engineers Constantin Trif and Ioan Izvoran have patented at the Romanian office for inventions and trade marks an original installation for recovering the thermal energy resulted from air compression and converting it into electric power. This secondary source of energy has been used until now only for heating water or better said, for pre-heating water for the boilers of thermal stations. The installation of the two inventors allows for the transformation of thermal energy into electric power in a percentage of at least 15 per cent of the power of engine actioning the compressor. More than that, it converts the thermal energy into electric power at constant values, ensuring the expansion of the utilization area of a very cheap source of energy.

SCINTEIA MARKS 475TH ANNIVERSARY OF STEPHEN THE GREAT'S DEATH

LD021122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/7/79--The Romanian press marks 475 years since the death of Prince Stephen the Great, one of the most brilliant heroes of the Romanian people's history.

Ruler of Moldavia between 1457-1504, one of the three Romanian principalities during the Middle Ages, Stephen the Great understood from the very beginning, SCINTEIA underlines, that he had to rely first of all on his own people, on internal force in the fight for Moldavia's liberty and prosperity.

It is also underlined that on an (?internal) plane, Stephen the Great knew how to find the means to save the country, skillfully combining the political-diplomatic art with the military one in the battlefields, taking account of the various dangers threatening the country. SCINTEIA highlights that he worked for including first of all the other two Romanian principalities in the sphere of his [words indistinct] option grounded on the close relations developing between the three of them, by virtue of community of kin, language, customs, on the conviction that the very unity of action of those sister countries ensured increased chances of victory to the fight for autonomy. At the same time, underlining by his political actions the importance of the alliance of the Romanian principalities against the Ottomans, Stephen the Great permanently tried to persuade the European powers on the necessity of a wider alliance of states against the Ottoman danger.

The Bucharest press also notes that the numerous wars waged by Moldavia's prince were defence wars. [words indistinct] ensuring the liberty and independence of his people.

Another characteristic defining the portrait of this great personality is that of architect and father of Moldavia, where he founded numerous monuments of culture and civilization, strongholds and administrative units.

Therefore, Stephen the Great, the Romanian newspapers underline, truly appreciated as a great European prince, is a symbol of Romania's history of a brave fighter for the country's interests, for the defence of the ideals of national liberty and unity of the Romanians.

His name, SCINTEIA concludes, as well as that of Mircea the Old, Vlad Tepes, Michael the Brave and of other patriot princes gained in time the value of symbol of the Romanian people's will to live free and self-relying. The memory of his heroic (?activities) strengthened the national conscience, [words indistinct] unity and force of the Romanian nation, was the support of its firmness in difficult moments, of its determination to be victorious and to surmount the difficulties and to rise by its own efforts to the level of civilized countries of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FADILJ HODZA VISIT TO BANGLADESH

Talks With Sattar

LD071452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dacca--The governments of Yugoslavia and Bangladesh attach the greatest significance to the coming conference of nonalined countries in Havana and they will do everything on their part to insure its success.

This was confirmed in talks today between Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Abdus Sattar, vice president of Bangladesh, in Dacca.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Bogoujub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Zivko Josilo, SFRY ambassador in Dacca. On the Bangladesh side the participants were: Dr M. N. Huda, minister of finance; Nurul Islam, minister of Industry; S. A. Kibria, minister of agriculture; and A. M. A. Muhit, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The talks confirmed that the two governments have identical or very similar views on all the burning questions with which the international community is currently burdened.

The two governments are very concerned that the use of force has often been resorted to in the resolution of interstate disputes recently, which is in complete conflict with the principles of the policy of nonalinement and the UN Charter. This phenomenon is all the more worrying because some nonalined countries are also trying to solve their disputes by this unacceptable method.

Concern on both sides was also expressed at the absence of political readiness on the part of the industrially developed countries to make suitable contribution to the construction of a new international economic order, which was manifested once again at the recent UNCTAD session in Manila.

The two sides carried out an exchange of views today on all important international problems, as well as on bilateral relations and cooperation in various spheres.

Fadilj Hodza informed the collocutors that Yugoslavia assesses as positive the recent signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms (SALT II), but considers that detente must assume a universal nature in order to create an atmosphere in the world which would enable a more efficient solution to burning international problems and the elimination of the causes of tension and crises.

In his presentation, Fadilj Hodza stated that Yugoslavia, guided by the principles of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, maintains good relations with all countries in Europe and devotes particular attention to the development of good relations with its neighbors. In this way, he emphasized, Yugoslavia has good relations with all the great powers, but without permitting relations between these powers to influence its relations with any of them.

Referring to the Middle East crisis, Fadilj Hodza said that Yugoslavia, proceeding from the conviction that there can never be a lasting solution to this crisis without the solution of the Palestinian question, considers that Arab unity is a prerequisite for achieving a just and comprehensive solution.

In Yugoslavia's view, separate steps lead to the break-up of Arab unity and make the achievement of such a total and just solution impossible.

Fadilj Hodza informed the collocutors that Yugoslavia is very concerned at the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly at the possibility of escalation of conflicts in this part of the world. The Yugoslav Government considers that the crisis in Southeast Asia can (?only) be ended by achieving a total political solution based (?on the principles of) respect for countries' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, nonaggression and the right of every people to decide on its own social order. A prerequisite for the achievement of such a solution is the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of others.

With the framework of an exchange of views on the role of the nonalined countries in the solution of international problems, Fadilj Hodza stressed that Yugoslavia attaches the greatest significance to the coming summit of nonalined countries in Havana and, in accordance with such a view, considers it essential that all member countries at that conference be represented at the top level and in this way contribute to overcoming certain negative tendencies within the framework of the nonalined movement, as well as contributing to the preservation of its basic principles and the character and formation of political and economic aims and tasks, which will strengthen the movement's unity and action capability.

Vice President of Bangladesh Sattar said that Yugoslav assessments of the international situation and the problems with which the world is confronted today are basically identical with the assessments of the Dacca government. He emphasized that Bangladesh also considers that the hotbed of crisis in the Middle East can only be eliminated by a total solution, which can only be achieved if the Palestinian right to self-determination is recognized, including the right to create its own state, and if Israel withdraws from all Arab territories. Bangladesh also views with concern the situation in Southeast Asia, believing that the crisis in this region can only be ended by peaceful negotiations and in no way be resorting to the use of force.

In the words of Vice President Abdus Sattar, the Bangladesh Government is deeply committed to the principles of the policy of nonalinement. He stressed that Bangladesh is confronted with huge problems in its internal development and thus needs peace. Hence the Bangladesh Government's efforts to develop relations which are as good as possible, as well as cooperation, with all countries, and particularly with neighboring ones.

The Vice President of Bangladesh said that his government takes the same view of the coming Havana summit of nonalined countries as Yugoslavia. In connection with this, he emphasized that Bangladesh highly assesses the efforts made by Yugoslavia and President Tito for the success of this conference.

Meeting With Rahman, Tito Message

LD071257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dacca, July 7 (TANJUG)--President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh received here today Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, who transmitted him an oral message from President Tito.

This message deals with the most current international problems, above all with the tasks facing the nonaligned movement and, in relation to this, with preparations for the forthcoming Havana conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries, it was learned.

President Rahman gave a luncheon in honor of Padilu Jodoza. During the luncheon, the host and his guest interchanged opinions on the present situation in the world and the state of affairs in the nonaligned movement.

ZAGREB RADIO REPORTS TALKS WITH UK OFFICIALS IN LONDON

LD062104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Routine consultations have been held in London between representatives of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in the course of which topical issues of international relations and bilateral cooperation were discussed. On this occasion, the hosts informed the Yugoslav delegation about the results of the recent economic meeting in Tokyo and London's views on the world energy crisis. Our representatives spoke about the conclusions of the minsters meeting of nonalined countries in Colombo and preparations for the sixth conference. They discussed in particular relations between Yugoslavia and the European Community and on this occasion the Foreign Office showed full understanding for our expectations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISITING CCP STUDY DELEGATION

5 July Briefing by Sukrija

LD061354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with the CCP study delegation headed by Song Renqiong, member of the CCP Central Committee and head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee. Sukrija briefed the visitors on the role, organizational development and current tasks of the LCY and on the manner in which the LCY realized its role in the political system of socialist self-management. Ali Sukrija also briefed the delegation on the fundamental principles of the LCY's cadre policy, the increasingly vigorous democratization of this policy in society and the strengthening of its class character and the growing involvement of young people and women in self-managing and social organs and organizations.

Visit to Zagreb

LD062028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, July 6 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee today visited Zagreb, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia. The delegation showed special interest in the work of the League of Communists in enterprises and local communities.

The Chinese party delegation will stay in Yugoslavia ten days getting acquainted with the organisational work and cadre policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Arrival in Sibenik

LD071755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sibenik--A CCP study delegation arrived this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Sibenik. It is headed by Song Renqiong, member of the CCP Central Committee and head of the Organization Department.

VISITING PRC TOURIST AGENCY MANAGER COMMENTS ON TOURISM

LD082226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pula--During his talk with journalists Yuan Chaojun, general manager of the Beijing Luxingshe Travel Agency, said: "I believe that cooperation between China and Yugoslavia in the field of tourism will develop well, and your experience is truly interesting and useful to us. Last year our country was visited by over 500 Yugoslavs, next year the number will double and in future their numbers will be going up constantly."

The Beijing agency delegation has been paying a 2-week visit to our country at the invitation of the Belgrade Centroturist Agency. In addition to Slovenska Primorska and the Istrian Riviera, the guest from China also visited some tourist centers on our coast and in the hinterland in order to become acquainted with Yugoslavia's tourist experience.

RSFSR DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SERBIA 7 JULY

LD072142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Ministry of Local Economy of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, headed by Minister Victor Uspenskiy, today ended visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

During its (?seven)-day visit, the delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the Republican Secretariat for Economy and the Chamber of Economy of Serbia, headed by secretary for economy and member of the Republican Government of Serbia Krsta Jovanovic.

In the exhaustive talks, the two delegations considered possibilities for economic cooperation between Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of the further development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations.

VETERANS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

AU031915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia led by its general secretary, Tone Turnher, left for the USSR yesterday to pay a return friendly visit to the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

The delegation consists of Arsa Kovacevic, president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina Veterans Federation; Zanila Kolonomos, president of the Republican Committee of the Macedonian Veterans Federation; Branko Bulatovic, secretary of the Republican Committee of the Montenegrin Veterans Federation and member of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation; Zvonko Rados, secretary of the Republican Committee of the Croatian Veterans Federation, and Milovan Petrovic, chief of the Department for International Cooperation of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation.

Representatives of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation will carry out an exchange of views with representatives of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans on activities of the two veterans organizations on the domestic and international plane and will review certain questions pertaining to further bilateral cooperation.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY RECEIVES SPILJAK-LED TU DELEGATION

LD062312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 6 (TANJUG)--Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today received a Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by Mika Spiljak. Kreisky and Spiljak noted the favourable development of relations between Yugoslavia and Austria. During the talks between the Yugoslav delegation and representatives of Austrian trade unions, the social and economic situation in the two countries and questions concerning Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria were discussed. The Yugoslav delegation has met with representatives of the Yugoslav workers and their associations and clubs in Vienna.

VETERANS REBUT BULGARIAN CLAIM ON WORLD WAR II UNIT

LD061428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Truth on Formation of Dimitrovgrad Partisan Unit"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Nis, July 6 (TANJUG)--The surviving combatants of the Yugoslav partisan unit "Vojvoda Momcilo" of Dimitrovgrad, on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, have refuted the untruthful assertion published in the Bulgarian daily RABOTNICHESKI DELO and PRAVDA of Sofia according to which this partisan unit was formed on the basis of a decision made by the Sofia regional committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The former combatants confirmed that the unit was formed on the basis of a decision of the regional committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Pirot, now the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, and that it acted as a part of the People's Liberation Army and partisan units of Yugoslavia. The text of the denial, signed by the surviving combatants of the "Vojvoda Momcilo" unit, has been published in the latest issue of BRATSTVO, a Bulgarian language paper, published by the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia. The report is carried by today's POLITIKA. The "Vojvoda Momcilo" unit was made up of combatants of the Serbian nation and Bulgarian nationality in the Dimitrovgrad municipality, and was later joined by combatants from the Bulgarian territory, reports the papers.

In view of the surviving combatants, untruths published in the Bulgarian papers do not contribute to good neighbourly relations, friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, to all that is called for by top-ranking Bulgarian leaders themselves.

As an example of what should be striven for, the Dimitrovgrad combatants stress the exceptional comradely relations among combatants of the "Vojvoda Momcilo" unit, who were not divided by the fact that they were different nationalities from two countries.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S KOREAN POLICY

LD062108 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] After Carter's visit to Seoul, where he had talks with the leader of the South Korean regime, Pak, the prospects are reduced for continuing the dialog between the North and South on the unification of Korea. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

[Sundic] The DPRK, as might have been expected, did not accept the U.S. proposal, announced at the end of Carter's visit to Seoul, that the two Koreas should hold talks on unification in the presence of the United States. The Pyongyang government holds the view that no one can decide on the unification of the country apart from the people of Korea. The proposal that the United States should also take part in the talks is assessed as interference in internal affairs.

Prior to Carter's visit to Seoul, rumors were circulating about an early withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. It has turned out, at least for the present, that nothing has come of this. Washington has judged--and this had been known for a long time--that the withdrawal of troops from South Korea would threaten the Seoul regime and weaken its negotiating position with the North. Moreover, the United States is afraid that such a decision might disturb the balance of forces in that part of the world.

The negative reaction of the DPRK to the U.S.-South Korean initiative should not, however, be interpreted as abandonment of the idea of talks with the Seoul regime. On the contrary, the Pyongyang government considers that talks are the only real way to achieve a peaceful solution to the Korean problem. As matters stand at present, however--and this was also demonstrated by Carter's visit to Seoul--the prospects that the North's effort will bear fruit are small. It is true that one should bear in mind the fact that the division of Korea, as many other similar divisions, consists not only of a borderline, but also of the many differences which have come about as a result of their differing conditions of life in the last few decades. Even if there were no resistance to the unification of Korea--and this resistance is a basic barrier to unification--quite a lot of time would be needed for people to become accustomed to life together. The example of Vietnam illustrates this the best. But if the opponents of Korean unification also believe that time is on their side--and on this they are clearly wrong--the supporters of lasting and stable peace in that part of the world have all the more reason to be concerned over the fact that the artificial division of the Korean people has lasted for such a long time.

The fact that American troops are remaining in South Korea is a cause of particular concern, for both the opponents of unification and the proponents of a change in the North's social order see the presence of these troops as their main, even sole, support. Also, the very proposal that the unification of Korea should be discussed in tripartie talks depends on Korea's remaining divided as long as possible. After all, since the Pyonyang government first proposed talks on unification and a referendum in which the Korean people would come out for or against, neither the Seoul regime nor the American Government has yet found a real explanation for the daring--as they usually say in the West--of a communist regime, in offering the so-called free world a recipe for the unification of Korea which completely perplexed them, for in both Washington and Seoul it was believed that nothing such as this could occur to the Pyongyang government. It is really here that we should seek an explanation of why the United States insists on also taking part in the Korean unification talks and why at present they are not even thinking of withdrawing troops from the southern part of the country.

TANJUG CORRESPONDENT PREDICTS POSITIVE PRC REPLY TO USSR ON TALKS

LD061204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (From TANJUG's correspondent Aleksandar Novacici)--Although China has not yet officially replied to the latest proposal of the Soviet Union for negotiations on the normalization of relations between the two countries to begin about the middle of July or August, it is believed in Beijing that it is only a matter of days when an answer in positive will be sent to Moscow.

Analysts have noticed that in the report of Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng at the recent parliamentary session, there are no direct attacks, at least when the part of the USSR is in question. Hua noted, for the first time publicly, that the USSR is ready to negotiate, and that even it is ready to accept the "anti-hegemonic" clause on which China insists.

Chinese quarters consider possible certain progress in relations with the USSR, of course along "the state line," as well as that agreement on the promotion of economic, cultural and other relations is possible to reach. Achieving of solutions for "some controversial problems" is also indicated, but it is uncertain whether frontier problems are (?thought) of too.

Pending negotiations, Chinese propaganda has changed its tone as regards the USSR. Criticism is not given up, but that criticism is now concentrated in the main on the Soviet foreign political activity, especially regarding Vietnam. The Soviet internal system has not been mentioned at all for a rather long time.

In Beijing, a new Sino-Russian dictionary has recently come from the press; Russian folk songs or Mayakovskiy's verses can be heard on radio--not often, it is true.

The only rational explanation for the changed propaganda tones can be found in China's readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The relations would be improved with own positions and fundamental attitudes retained, which (?is certainly) a very difficult and uncertain objective, but not impossible.

ZAGREB RADIO REPORTS ON TANJUG CONVERSATION WITH MIKULIC

LD082049 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The year since the 11th LCY Congress has seen the continued dynamic process of our entire social development. This was the occasion for TANJUG to turn to Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for a conversation on the achievement of the congress' decisions and tasks.

At the start of the conversation Mikulic spoke about the very broad, concrete and organized activity of the League of Communists and other socialist forces in the struggle for the continued development and strengthening of socialist self-management relations. This was also characteristic of the past year. In particular, Mikulic said, it is necessary to underline the importance of the growing orientation toward the affirmation and strengthening of the self-management role of the working man as the subject of decision making in the self-management organizations and communities.

When asked to say something about the activity of the League of Communists in the past year, Branko Mikulic stressed the exceptional importance of the involvement by Yugoslavia and the LCY, and in particular Comrade Tito, in the affirmation of the original principles of the nonalined movement and the development and advancement of cooperation with many states throughout the world, especially with neighboring countries, workers and other progressive parties and liberation movements. This cooperation is based on the familiar principles of noninterference in the affairs of others, complete equality, respect for the sovereignty of states and nations and responsibility of the parties and movements to their own working classes and people. Involved in this were the Socialist Alliance, the trade union federation and other sociopolitical and social organizations. The position and standing of our country in the world have thereby been further strengthened, and this means its independence and security, too.

In the past year we have also achieved new important results in the further working out of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and its practical realization. Self-management organizations and communities, that is, the working people and citizens, are also fulfilling their self-management rights in this sphere and the League of Communists is realizing its role in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, too. The defense and self-protection capabilities of our society are thus constantly strengthening.

Mikulic also underlined that in the past year the organs and organizations of the League of Communists have been involved in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. Certain results have been achieved. Strong arguments are still heard, however, according to which this policy ought to be implemented in society, or elsewhere, but when it is a question of one's own self-management organization and community, then hundreds of reasons and justifications are found which make exceptions necessary and justified.

Talking about his experience as chairman in the LCY Central Committee Presidium with a 1-year mandate, Mikulic said that the principle of the 1-year mandate for the vice president had been introduced into the Presidency of Yugoslavia as early as the adoption of the constitutional amendments in 1971. It had been confirmed that this was a good principle for it contributes to the construction of democratic relations in the collective organs and bodies, the strengthening of unity and equality for all their members, the raising of individual and collective responsibility and the efficiency of the organs' work. In a federal community such as ours the 1-year mandate, among other things, expresses and contributes to the strengthening of equal responsibility on the part of the socialist republics and provinces for the development of the Yugoslav socialist self-management community, its internal and foreign policy. We know that this principle logically stems from the nature of the delegate system in the delegate assemblies and their organs. Among other things, diverse self-management interests are coordinated. Alien to this is any form of imposing inequality and hierarchy in relations between people, self-management organizations and communities and their delegations and delegates. The experience already gained in the Presidency of Yugoslavia is so positive that we cannot talk here about any kind of pioneer work, let alone experiment. The experience in the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium during the last 8 months also convinces us this is so, Branko Mikulic said in his conversation with TANJUG journalists.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Sergo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 8 July supplies the following version of parts of the interview:

"The first question addressed to Comrade Mikulic was as follows: In which respects have we gone farthest in the realization of the 11th congress decisions and in which is there lagging, and why?

"The congress decisions, especially Comrade Tito's report and Kardelj's work 'The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy,' Branko Mikulic pointed out, provided us with a completely clear vision, a program of development of our society in the coming period. This has stimulated very broad, concrete and organized activities of the League of Communists and other socialist forces in the struggle for the further development and strengthening of socialist self-managing relations.

"The past year has also been characterized by broad social actions in a number of concrete measures which affirm and advance collective work and strengthen joint and individual responsibility. It must not be allowed, Branko Mikulic continued, for individuals to usurp the powers and responsibilities of the institutions of the system and of the organs of sociopolitical organizations. It is certain that any strengthening of such tendencies would hamper the realization of power by the workers class and the role of the League of Communists as the leading ideopolitical force in society.

In the period which is behind us, the organs and organizations of the League of Communists were also engaged in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. Some results have been achieved in this, Mikulic assessed.

"It would be advisable to realistically assess in all the self-managing organizations and communities the portion of income on which the workers really decide, and the portion on which they should decide on the basis of the constitution and the Associated Labor Law if their rights were not usurped. This is very important for the sake of determining the focus of ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists."

CULAFIC CONVENES FEDERAL CHAMBER FOR 17 JULY

LD261512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has convened the Chamber for 17 July. At this session delegates will consider the proposed law on the bases of the social councils and on the federal social councils, the SFRY's preparations for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries and the draft final account of the federal budget for the last year.

By following emergency procedure the Federal Chamber is also to consider and adopt the proposal for the adoption of the law on temporary banning of the use of social resources for the financing of the building of new electric power stations, thermal power stations and power stations run on liquid fuel. In connection with the discussion of this law, the Federal Chamber will consider a report from the Federal Executive Council on the examination of the disputed questions raised in the request that the special procedure be put into effect in the adoption of this law.

An analysis on the implementation of the law on the determination and distribution of total income and revenue and a large number of other legal regulations will also be on the agenda of this session of the Federal Chamber.

LJUBICIC VISITS SLAVONSKI BROD COLLECTIVE

LD061813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Slavonski Brod--the largest work collective in Slavonski Brod, the "Djakovic" composite organization of associated labor, was visited today by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, together with a group of generals, and Retar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council.

In the talks with the economic and sociopolitical workers of this collective, the visitors showed an interest in the production program of the "Djuro Djakovic" composite organization of associated labor and then toured some production workshops.

CKREBIC VIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF SERBIA'S SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU061532 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Dusan Ckrebic, president of Serbia's Assembly, granted an interview to a KOMUNIST journalist and spoke about the socioeconomic development of our republic. We single out that part of the interview in which Duban Ckrebic speaks about the implementation of the medium-term plan:

During the past 3 and 1/2 years of the current medium-term development plan nearly all main goals and tasks adopted by this plan have been realized in Serbia. The material basis of associated labor has been strengthened, many of the existing plants have been expanded and modernized, several new projects are being built and the standard of living and the material and social security of the working people and citizens have been improved.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY 6 JULY

LD070530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, several questions from the sphere of the economic system, economic policy and relations between Yugoslavia and other countries were discussed at today's session of the Federal Executive Council, which was presided over by Dr Ivo Margan. Some sociopolitical and organizational questions were also discussed.

The latest economic trends were discussed on the basis of data for May and June this year at today's session of the Federal Executive Council. In the assessment of the Federal Executive Council, economic activity in the first half of this year was taking place in very complex and difficult conditions brought about by significant disturbances on the world market, but also by the unsatisfactory results realized in individual spheres of the economy during this period. This relates particularly to the sphere of economic relations with other countries, the trend of all forms of consumption and the rise in prices and the cost of living.

Bearing in mind the disturbances which occurred in ever sharper forms in the world market, particularly in the case of energy prices and prices of some other products, as well as the inconsistent realization of established policy in the sphere of consumption, prices and foreign trade, the Federal Executive Council considers it essential to undertake extra measures with a view to realizing the basic intentions of the policy of economic stabilization and the tasks arising out of the social plan and resolution for this year. These measures should stop, or at least to a great extent mitigate, the unfavorable tendencies manifested in economic activity during the first half of this year. Similarly, they should reduce the negative influence of external factors on our economy, particularly on the balance of payments. In this respect, the Federal Executive Council obliged the competent federal organs to prepare measures and activities to be undertaken in the coming period as quickly as possible.

The Federal Executive Council discussed and received proposed decisions on the establishment of criteria for the competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces to employ in the event of differences in carrying out a projection of the balance of payments positions of the republics and autonomous provinces in the united projection of the balance of payments for Yugoslavia in 1979. The proposed decisions were accepted as a basis for coordinating the standpoints of the republics and autonomous provinces. Apart from this, the council also adopted a decision on the method and conditions under which consumers may get information about alcoholic drinks and tobacco products through the public information media.

In the sphere of relations between Yugoslavia and other countries, the Council adopted standpoints on activity by the Yugoslav delegation to the world conference on agrarian reform and the development of the village, which is being held from 12 to 20 July this year in Rome. The Council also adopted the report of the Yugoslav delegation which participated in the work of the first part of the eighth session of the third UN conference on the law of the sea.

GENERAL SPEAKS ABOUT NEED TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC ARMS PRODUCTION

AU031041 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 27 June]

[Text] Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, spoke to the delegates about a special law on the production of armaments and military equipment. On this occasion he said: "Domestic production of armaments and military equipment is one of the important prerequisites for the security and defense of every country that does not want to tie its interests to any of the modern world's military, political and economic coalitions and groups.

"Proceeding from this premise, our community has attached a lasting and especially great importance to the domestic production of armaments and military equipment. Along with all other well-known factors, the striving to equip our armed forces with domestically-produced armaments and military equipment makes it possible for us to strengthen our defense permanently and on secure foundations and to protect our independent and nonalined position in the world. This experience, as well as the fact that the provision of these [arms] from foreign sources is connected with a number of problems, directs us to the necessity of being as little dependent on foreign countries as possible. In any case, it is indispensable that we constantly and systematically strengthen the material basis of our military industry, develop our own technology and the scientific and expert cadres that will insure our firm reliance on our own forces.

"The results achieved in the building of the system of all-people's defense, its further development and strengthening on the basis of the all-people's defense concept, place new tasks before society in this sphere, too. It is obvious that it is not merely a m atter of equipping the armed forces--although this is the central question--but under our conditions it is more and more a matter of equipping our people as a whole, for which there exist objective social conditions and needs.

"The adoption of a special law on the production of armaments and military equipment is also conditioned by the requirement that the realization of a special social interest be legally regulated and insured on the basis of the constitution and the Associated Labor Law in this sphere, which is, in many ways, of a specific nature. Our strategic decision in the production of armaments and military equipment is to rely on our own cadre, technological and material possibilities and potentials.

"For this reason the provisions in the bill proceed from the fact that the production of armaments and military equipment is an activity of special social interest. One also had to take into account the fact that the significance of the domestic military industry for the strengthening of the defense ability and independence of our country objectively puts this industry into a specific position which is reflected in the fact that it must wholly serve the defense of the country. Its development cannot be abandoned to the free action of the laws of the market, or rather, the development and the current production of armaments and military equipment directly depends on the needs of national defense and so on. By legal regulations one tries to insure the basis and the framework, as well as the necessary instruments, for providing appropriate stability for this industry and for supplying society with the constantly necessary material, technical and technological basis for the appropriate development and production programs in conformity with the requirement to provide modern armaments and military equipment for the defense of the country," Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic said.

WEEKLY COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF ARMS

LD061304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 6, (TANJUG)--Domestic production of weapons and military equipment is one of the fundamental prerequisites for the security and defence of all countries which do not wish to (?tie) their interests with any military, political and economic coalitions and groups in the present-day world. This is written by the Yugoslav weekly "FRONT" on the occasion of the law on the weapons and military equipment production adopted late last month by the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The weekly quotes Assistant Federal Secretary for National Defence Colonel Dusan Vujatovic who said that Yugoslavia's strategic commitment in the weapons and military equipment production is the "reliance on its own manpower, technology and material potentials".

The production of weapons and military equipment is an activity of special social interest. Its specific position is in that it directly depends on the country's defensive needs, writes the weekly. Therefore, the development of military industry can not be left to a free agency of market laws, the weekly stresses. "FRONT" likewise underlines that the further development of the Yugoslav system of all people's defence includes not only the equipping of armed forces, although this is the central point, but of the people as a whole, for which objective social conditions and needs exist, it is considered.

MONTENEGRIN NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS 6 July

LD062213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Today the Montenegrin Presidency Council for National Defense, under the chairmanship of Veljko Milatovic, examined the work of the national defense organs in dealing with the aftermath of the catastrophic earthquake in the republic, including the involvement of the armed forces in this task, and also the state of preparedness of some social organizations and services in preparations for all-people's defense.

It was assessed that the organized forms of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection have confirmed their importance and irreplaceable role in the realization of the self-protection function of our self-management society. The organs of the Administration for National Defense, the headquarters and units of the Territorial Defense and Civil Protection and the members of the armed forces in general, and the Yugoslav People's Army in particular, have demonstrated their high degree of readiness and close links with the people on this occasion, too.

In the assessment of the council, the degree of organization and training in the defense structures of society in this republic so far constitute a reliable and firm basis for even faster and more energetic progress in the coming period in the concrete realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in accordance with the material possibilities.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESENTS AWARDS TO OFFICIALS

LD062218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Mihailo Zvicer, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, presented prominent officials and sociopolitical workers of the province's Socialist Alliance and members of the Provincial Conference work community with high-ranking decorations from the president of the republic at a special ceremony today.

Fadilj Hodza was decorated with the Order of Service to the Nation with Gold Star, Nadezda Kostic with the Order of Services to the Nation with Silver Star, Veselin Nikolic with the Order of Labor with Red Flag and Kemalj Deva with Order of the Republic with Silver Wreath.

Dragan Cukic, Hamit Natiti and Sinan Sahiti got the Order of Services to the Nation with Silver Rays. Five Activists of the Socialist Alliance received the Order of Brotherhood and Unity with Silver Wreath, two received the Order of Labor with Gold Wreath and eight received the Order of Labor with Silver Wreath.

Kemalj Deva expressed thanks on behalf of those decorated. The ceremony was attended by Dzavid Nimani, president of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency; Dusan Ristic, president of the province's assembly; Mustafa Pljakic, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council; and other prominent public workers of the province.

TANJUG CITES ENERGY MINISTER ON EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE RISE

LD061240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 6 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is to import this year 12 million tons of oil. Thanks to friendly relations with oil producers and exporters, the country will not have oil supply problems until the end of the year, has said Minister of Energy Stojan Matkalijev.

Matkalijev also pointed out that the latest price rise of oil and its derivatives has had a very serious effect on Yugoslavia's energy situation and its foreign exchange balance. The situation will be aggravated if oil goes up in September, as announced by the OPEC countries. New prices will ineveitably bring about increased prices of oil and its derivatives in Yugoslavia, said Matkalijev.

We can not allow for the present oil situation to cause the country to get into debts excessively, Matkalijev said. The solution should be sought in the saving of oil and its derivatives and in better exploitation of other energy sources, about all coal. Yugoslavia's coal reserves amount to 20 billion tons, of which only one billion tons has so far been exploited.

Head of the Belgrade University's department for oil Dr Ljubica Raradjanin notes that five years ago when oil was five times cheaper than now, the annual coal consumption in Yugoslavia totalled 11 million tons, power industry needs excluded. The annual coal consumption now is 6 million tons, as coal has mainly, and unsoundly, been replaced by fuel oil.

ELECTRICITY SHORTAGES EXPECTED IN FALL

LD051746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is not excluded that by fall or winter a temporary or more lengthy deficiency in certain types of energy could put a brake to normal work in the economy, and in a certain sense limit household comfort. Representatives of power engineering organs are not able to give a 100 percent guarantee that supplies to consumers will be in accordance with their demands and seasonal needs. Electricity consumption increased by nearly 7 percent in the first 6 months of this year, in comparison with the same period in 1978. More precise figures will be known soon. However, of the new electricity projects, only the Kolubar 3 thermal power station, of 110 megawatts capacity, represents a realistic and fairly certain increase.

The commissioning of the Nikola Tesla, Obrenovic 5 and 6, Oblomej, and Kostolac 3 thermal power stations, and of the Capljina and Sjenica hydroelectric power stations had been counted on. Were all these projects to be commissioned in the foreseeable future, this would mean a capacity of over 1,000 megawatts. Some of them will certainly be in operation before the end of the year, but at the moment it is impossible to set dates for each of them. Hence is left unsaid how the inevitable increase in electricity consumption will be "covered," particularly in the fall and winter when large quantities will be used for heating.

All this will certainly be discussed at the forthcoming session of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Electrical Industry Community. It is expected that the preliminary data needed for drawing up the electrical power balance for 1980 will also be on the agenda. If electricity is in short supply in the last quarter of this year, there is no doubt that supplies will be insufficient in the first quarter of the coming year, too. Delays in equipment deliveries and in carrying out work are only one side of the coin where the construction of electric power engineering projects is concerned. Cash shortages, however, have been occurring for months already, which also hinders more rapid and more efficient work. There is a very firm basis for the belief that numerous consumers of liquid fuels, and of coal too, will turn to electricity, and this is a new pressure which the associated electrical industry and its limited production capacities did not reckon with.

There is a lot more talk about a radical turnabout and a more serious increase in coal production than action in practice in turning predictions into reality. For several months running, coal production has been falling to a grave degree. Purchasers continue to behave with regard to this fuel as if it were a question of a "reserve" source of heat, presumably in the belief that the state of the crude oil and derivatives market--primarily the world market and then the domestic market--will get back to normal.

The latest trends and events serve as a warning that nothing but even harsher economies and well-considered, rational consumption alongside new, higher prices are needed. And if there are no coal or petroleum derivatives, then the associated electrical industry must bear the brunt. But in the event of a winter like the last one it is not capable of coping with all demands. Although there is at present enough water in accumulation reservoirs to produce about 3.3 billion kilowatts, this is no ground for complacency. On the contrary, adroit manipulation of the water reserves in accumulation reservoirs is in progress out of fear that a dry fall may possibly have an unfavorable effect on supplies. Great care is being taken to fill and store thermal power stations with coal. One should be duly cautious about the fact that supplies can never be so great as to offer a sure guarantee of many months of operation, particularly in the case of high-capacity thermal power stations. There are also, within the framework of the associated electrical industry, thermal power stations fired by mazut and gas. Their capacity exceeds 1,000 megawatts. It is questionable whether there will be fuel available in the appropriate quantities for these stations, when necessary.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE LEFT-SOCIALIST DELEGATION--On 11 June in Belgrade Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium and president of the section for foreign political questions and international relations, received the delegation of the Union of Democratic and Socialist Left of Portugal headed by Lopes Cardoso, general secretary of the union, which is currently visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWP Federal Conference. Bakocevic informed the delegation on Yugoslavia's domestic development and foreign policy and the SAWP's role in this connection. In return the Portuguese delegation informed Bakocevic on the domestic development of Portugal and the views and activities of the Union of Democratic and Socialist Left of Portugal. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 79 p 16 AU]